



National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness

Families and Children

June 2004

*Resources listed herein are a selection of materials available on this topic. Many are available from your local library or inter-library loan. Unless otherwise noted, all other materials are available from the National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. Photocopying charges are \$.10 per page; make checks payable to **Policy Research Associates, Inc.** If you have difficulty locating any of the materials listed in this bibliography, please contact the Resource Center at the phone number or e-mail address below.*

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Policy Research Associates, Inc., under contract to the Center for Mental Health Services

Families and Children

Order #: 13188

Authors: Administration for Children and Families.

Title: **Homeless Children and the Head Start Program.**

Source: Washington, DC: Administration for Children and Families, 1992. (Memorandum: 18 pages)

Abstract: This memo provides guidance to Head Start agencies to foster recruitment and enrollment of children who are homeless, as well as their families, to this program. The first section of this memo provides an overview of Head Start's experience with children and families who are homeless, as well as guidance on how to modify the Head Start program in order to effectively serve this population. The second section discusses concerns identified in a recent study surrounding issues related to Head Start for the homeless (authors).

Available From: Administration for Children and Families, 370 L'Enfant Promenade SW, Washington, DC 20447, www.acf.dhhs.gov.

Order #: 12175

Authors: American Bar Association Commission on Homelessness and Poverty.

Title: **Educating Children Without Housing: A Primer on Legal Requirements and Implementation Strategies for Educators, Advocates and Policymakers.**

Source: Washington, DC: American Bar Association Commission on Homelessness and Poverty, 2003. (Manual: 58 pages)

Abstract: This manual addresses the new mandates of the reauthorized McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, and guidance on the implementation of the Education of Homeless Children and Youth Program which was reauthorized by the enactment of the Leave No Child Behind Act in January 2002. The manual provides innovative strategies for educators and school administrators, state coordinators and policymakers, and advocates and attorneys to play a role in ensuring the education rights of children and youth experiencing homelessness. The book also includes a directory of state coordinators for the education of homeless children and youth as well as a list of homeless advocacy groups around the country (authors).

Available From: American Bar Association Commission on Homelessness and Poverty, 740 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1693, homeless@abanet.org, www.abanet.org/homeless/home.html (COST: \$15.00).

Order #: 12589

Authors: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Title: **The High Cost of Being Poor: Another Perspective on Helping Low-Income Families Get By and Get Ahead.**

Source: Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2003. (Essay: 24 pages)

Abstract: This essay analyzes the growing problem of predatory pricing and wealth-stripping faced by low-income working families, draining resources that are needed by their children. The Casey Foundation offers a number of solutions to the largely-ignored issue of the high costs of being poor in America.

Available From: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, (410) 547-6600, www.aecf.org/kidscount/databook/pdfs/e_essay.pdf

Families and Children

Order #: 8046

Authors: Arrigo, B.A.

Title: The "Modest Needs" Homeless Family.

Source: Administration and Policy in Mental Health 26(2): 137-147, 1998. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This article focuses on homeless families and seeks to specifically answer two questions: are there degrees of chronicity within the population?; and if so, are the needs of this constituency variable? Specific consideration is given to the provision of mental health services by a project run by Travelers Aid Society in Philadelphia called Families in Transition (FIT). This program was developed from an identified service gap in services to homeless families in Philadelphia. An in depth case study analysis of the FIT initiative is undertaken, focusing on the 80 candidate families assessed for placement in the program. The article describes how FIT developed and operationalized its understanding of "modest needs." Both interview with FIT staff and intake-assessment material were used and analyzed to compare what FIT originally conceived of as a modest needs family and who the program in fact assisted. The implications of the findings are discussed.

Order #: 6002

Authors: Banyard, V.L.

Title: Taking Another Route: Daily Survival Narratives From Mothers Who Are Homeless.

Source: American Journal of Community Psychology 23(6): 871-891, 1995. (Journal Article: 23 pages)

Abstract: Homelessness among families has become a growing social problem for communities, yet little is known about the types of daily survival strategies such families employ. This article presents results of a qualitative study of the coping narratives of 64 mothers living in temporary emergency shelters with their children. The women reported using a variety of coping responses to daily stressful events. Results suggest that stress and coping theory may be useful for understanding homelessness. Implications for program development and future research are discussed (author).

Order #: 3453

Authors: Banyard, V.L., Graham-Bermann, S.A.

Title: Building An Empowerment Policy Paradigm: Self-Reported Strengths of Homeless Mothers.

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 65(4): 479-491, 1995. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: This study examined self-reported strengths and goals of a sample of 64 mothers of young children residing in a temporary shelter for homeless families. The strengths most frequently reported included ability to take action, parental competence, and determination in the face of stress. Program and policy implications of these positive attributes of homeless mothers are discussed (authors).

Order #: 7575

Authors: Banyard, V.L., Graham-Bermann, S.A.

Title: Surviving Poverty: Stress and Coping in the Lives of Housed and Homeless Mothers.

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 68(3): 479-489, 1998. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: In this article, stress, coping, and depressed mood were examined in a sample of 64 homeless mothers and a comparison group of 59 housed low-income mothers in three small Midwestern cities. Homeless mothers reported significantly higher levels of stress and depression, as well as greater use of avoidant and active-cognitive coping strategies, than did the housed mothers. Within-group analyses revealed an association between greater use of avoidant strategies and higher levels of reported depression for both groups. Implications for research and program development are discussed (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 10404

Authors: Bassuk, E., Perloff, J., Dawson, R.

Title: **Multiply Homeless Families: The Insidious Impact of Violence.**

Source: Housing Policy Debate 12(2): 299-320, 2001. (Journal Article: 22 pages)

Abstract: This article uses longitudinal data from the Worcester Family Research Project to describe the duration of family homelessness, compare the characteristics of mothers who had been homeless only once with those who had been homeless multiple times, and identify factors that contribute to repeated episodes of family homelessness. Little is known about the dynamics of homelessness among families that have been homeless more than once. Certain factors such as interpersonal violence, especially during childhood, were highly associated with residential instability. Multiply homeless mothers had higher rates of childhood sexual abuse and stranger violence than their first time homeless counterparts. Sexual molestation during childhood was also an important predictor of recidivism. When the sample was followed prospectively, first-time homeless mothers who experienced partner violence after being rehoused were more than three times as likely to experience a second homeless episode (authors).

Order #: 1059

Authors: Bassuk, E.L.

Title: **Who Are the Homeless Families? Characteristics of Sheltered Mothers and Children.**

Source: Community Mental Health Journal 26(5): 425-434, 1990. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: Based on data from a descriptive study of 80 families and 156 children residing in 14 Massachusetts family shelters, as well as relevant literature, this article reviews what is known about homeless mothers and children. As the Massachusetts study indicates, homeless mothers are generally young, currently single, have had a high school education, have poor job histories, and have been on welfare for long periods of time. Data suggest that for many homeless mothers, their supportive relationships with friends and family were fragmented by interpersonal conflict, substance abuse, illness, or divorce. The author concludes that although economic factors can explain homelessness, we must also address the social and psychological needs of homeless families in order to improve the quality of their lives.

Order #: 2023

Authors: Bassuk, E.L.

Title: **Women and Children Without Shelter: The Characteristics of Homeless Families.**

Source: In Robertson, M. J., and Greenblatt, M. (eds.), Homelessness: A National Perspective. New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1992. (Book Chapter: 8 pages)

Abstract: This chapter describes data from a study of 80 homeless families with 151 children sampled from two-thirds of the family shelters in Massachusetts. Characteristics of the mothers and the children are described and case examples are used to illustrate the findings. The author outlines service utilization patterns (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 1381

Authors: Bassuk, E.L. and Cohen, D.A.

Title: Homeless Families with Children: Research Perspectives.

Source: Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1991. (Conference Summary: 70 pages)

Abstract: In an effort to develop and expand the research agenda on homeless families and children, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) held a small invitational conference in Boston, MA. The conference was structured to reflect the complex multi-dimensional nature of the etiology, course, and outcomes of family homelessness. By emphasizing how economic, social, and cultural contexts affect the lives of extremely poor and homeless families, the sponsors hoped to capture the complexity of their experiences so that they might pose appropriate research questions. Overall, the final report synthesizes the conference discussions, summarizes papers (commissioned to discuss the needs of homeless families and the diverse effects of homelessness on both parents and children), and proposes a research agenda on family homelessness. Finally, the report concludes by presenting a research agenda on homeless families with children.

Available From: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 5635 Fishers Lane, MSC 9304, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 443-0786, www.niaaa.nih.gov.

Order #: 877

Authors: Bassuk, E.L. and Gallagher, E.M.

Title: The Impact of Homelessness on Children.

Source: Journal of Children and Youth Services 14: 19-35, 1990. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Abstract: The authors describe the effects of growing up in shelters and welfare hotels on homeless children. In an effort to cope with the stresses of shelter life, mother's anxiety and depression, and profound uncertainties about the future, the authors find that children adapt by developing a variety of regressive, withdrawn, anti-social, or age-inappropriate behaviors. Interventions that can respond to the homeless family's unmet emotional needs are discussed.

Order #: 6409

Authors: Bassuk, E.L., Buckner, J.C., Weinreb, L.F., Browne, A., Bassuk, S.S., Dawson, R., Perloff, J.N.

Title: Homelessness in Female-Headed Families: Childhood and Adult Risk and Protective Factors.

Source: American Journal of Public Health 87(2): 241-248, 1997. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: The authors identify risk and protective factors for family homelessness, in a case-control study of homeless and low-income, never homeless families, all female-headed. Homeless mothers were enrolled from family shelters in Worcester, MA. Low-income housed mothers receiving welfare formed the comparison group. The women completed an interview covering socioeconomic, social support, victimization, mental health, substance use, and health domains. Childhood predictors of family homelessness included foster care placement and the respondent's mother's use of drugs. Independent risk factors in adulthood included minority status, recent move to Worcester, recent eviction, interpersonal conflict, frequent alcohol or heroin use, and recent hospitalization for a mental health problem. Protective factors included being a primary tenant, receiving cash assistance or a housing subsidy, graduating from high school, and having a larger social network. The authors conclude that factors that compromise an individual's economic and social resources are associated with greater risk of losing one's home (authors).

Families and Children

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- Order #: 862**
- Authors:** Bassuk, E.L., Carman, R.W., Weinreb, L.F., Herzig, M.M.
- Title:** **Community Care for Homeless Families: A Program Design Manual.**
- Source:** Newton Centre, MA: The Better Homes Foundation, 1990. (Manual: 162 pages)
- Abstract:** This manual is an outgrowth of several years of work on community-based program development for homeless families. The manual is divided into five sections. The first section provides an overview of family homelessness. The second section discusses community-based program development including the process of designing and implementing programs and providing family-oriented care. The next three sections describe components of a comprehensive local response (e.g., housing, job training and placement, supports to community and family, and health care). Children's needs are discussed in considerable detail. The manual concludes with a section on special needs of homeless families (e.g., family violence, substance abuse, and psychiatric disorders).
- Available From:** National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton, MA 02459, (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org
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- Order #: 872**
- Authors:** Bassuk, E.L., Rosenberg, L.
- Title:** **Psychosocial Characteristics of Homeless Children and Children with Homes.**
- Source:** Pediatrics 85(3): 257-261, 1990. (Journal Article: 5 pages)
- Abstract:** This article describes a comparative study of 86 children from 49 homeless families headed by women and 134 children from 81 domiciled families headed by women. In both groups, the mothers were poor, currently single, and had been receiving welfare payments for long periods. Data were collected from the mothers by personal interview and standardized tests were administered to both mothers and children. The data indicate that many homeless children and poor children with homes have serious physical and emotional problems. Among preschool children, a higher proportion of homeless children than poor children with homes had one or more developmental delays. On the Children's Depression Inventory, Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale, and the Child Behavior Checklist, both homeless children and poor domiciled children generally had worse scores than most other comparison groups of children.
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- Order #: 2136**
- Authors:** Bassuk, E.L., Weinreb, L.
- Title:** **Homeless Pregnant Women: Two Generations at Risk.**
- Source:** American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 63(3): 348-357, 1993. (Journal Article: 10 pages)
- Abstract:** This article explores the impact of pregnancy on the course of homelessness and the adverse effects of homelessness on pregnant women and their babies. The author reviews the literature and provides several case examples. Recommendations for policy to address the urgent needs of this population are offered, and components of an innovative demonstration program called Tomorrow's Child are described (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 7304

Authors: Bassuk, E.L., Weinreb, L., Dawson, R., Perloff, J.N., Buckner, J.C.

Title: **Determinants of Behavior in Homeless and Low-Income Housed Preschool Children.**

Source: Pediatrics 100(1): 92-100, 1997. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to describe the characteristics of homeless and low-income preschool-aged children, and to identify family and environmental determinants of their behavior. A survey of 77 sheltered homeless and 90 low-income housed mothers in Worcester, MA, was conducted to describe a sample of 167 preschool children. Both homeless and low-income children experienced significant adversity in their lives, with homeless preschool children facing the most stress. However, differences in behavior were minimal. The authors conclude these findings emphasize the importance of preventative family-oriented interventions that address the needs of preschoolers and their mothers (authors).

Order #: 12328

Authors: Bernstein, J., Chapman, J.

Title: **Falling Through the Safety Net: Low Income Single Mothers in the Jobless Recovery.**

Source: Washington, DC: Economic Policy Institute, 2003. (Brief: 7 pages)

Abstract: This issue brief discusses the reauthorization of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families bill (TANF). The authors discuss the ups and downs of employment among single mothers, as well as family income and components in relation to the current job market, unemployment rate, and living wage. This brief asserts that while low-income single mothers continue to make a valiant effort to get and keep jobs, at the end of 2002, there were 3.2 unemployed workers for every job opening, compared to 1.3 at the end of 2000. According to the authors, the downturn and sputtering recovery significantly amplify the demands on state agencies with the task of helping people move from welfare to work (authors).

Available From: Economic Policy Institute, 1600 L Street, NW, Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 775-8810, www.epinet.org.

Order #: 7853

Authors: Better Homes Fund

Title: **Research on Homelessness and Low-Income Housed Families.**

Source: Newton Centre, MA: The Better Homes Fund, 1998. (Report: 4 pages)

Abstract: This document reports on a comprehensive study of sheltered homeless and low-income housed families and their children in Worcester, MA. It includes background information about the study, some of the study's major findings, and a list of articles, based on these findings, that have been published.

Available From: National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton Centre, MA 02159, (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org.

Order #: 8938

Authors: Better Homes Fund and The National Coalition for the Homeless.

Title: **America's Homeless Children: An Educational Reader for Elementary School Students.**

Source: Newton, MA: The Better Homes Fund, 2001. (Curriculum: 6 pages)

Abstract: This educational reader tells the story of children who are homeless in a voice that elementary school students can understand. With large print and simply constructed sentences, the reader covers such topics as What It's Like to be Homeless, How Do Children Become Homeless, How is Homelessness Harmful to Children, and What is Being Done to Help. The inclusion of dialogue boxes, drawings, and photographs add to its appeal for elementary school students, making it a valuable overview of the experience of homeless children.

Available From: National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton Centre, MA 02159 (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org.

Families and Children

Order #: 8859

Authors: Better Homes Fund and The National Coalition for the Homeless.

Title: **America's Homeless Children: An Educational Reader for Middle School Students.**

Source: Newton, MA: The Better Homes Fund, 2001. (Curriculum: 12 pages)

Abstract: This publication is a reader designed for middle school students. It describes what it is like to be homeless, how children become homeless, how many children are homeless, how homelessness is harmful to children, and how to help families who are homeless.

Available From: National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton, MA 02459, (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org (FREE).

Order #: 10408

Authors: Better Homes Fund.

Title: **Adding Seats to the Table: A Community-Based Approach to Family Homelessness (Final Report).**

Source: Newton, MA: The Better Homes Fund, 2001. (Report: 20 pages)

Abstract: Adding Seats to the Table: A Community-Based Approach to Family Homelessness was created to support grassroots community organizing and coalition building among homeless, formerly homeless, and at-risk families in three capitol city communities. The Fund sought to break with traditional service provision strategies by directly supporting community organizing and self-advocacy efforts among homeless, formerly homeless, and at-risk families. Although the three local groups were each distinct, their community organizing efforts displayed similar approaches, strategies, and outcomes. Common to all was the use of blended community organizing strategy that took the best aspects of different organizing models and tailored them to the uniqueness of each community. The groups learned to work in coalition and partner with other groups despite differing political perspectives. Collectively, their outreach strategies were successful not only in attracting homeless families to their organizations, but in maintaining on-going involvement (authors).

Available From: National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton Centre, MA 02159 (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org.

Order #: 7854

Authors: Better Homes Fund.

Title: **Homeless Children.**

Source: Newton Centre, MA: The Better Homes Fund, 1998. (Report: 4 pages)

Abstract: This document reports on some of the study findings from a comprehensive six-year research project on family homelessness and poverty in Massachusetts. These findings provide critical insight into the characteristics and needs of homeless children and the impact of homelessness, residential instability, and poverty on children.

Available From: National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton Centre, MA 02159 (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org.

Families and Children

Order #: 9007

Authors: Better Homes Fund.

Title: **Homeless Children: America's New Outcasts.**

Source: Newton, MA: The Better Homes Fund, 1999. (Report: 54 pages)

Abstract: With words, statistics, and photographs, this report offers a vivid account of the daily struggles of children who are homeless and their families. Stark contrasts are offered between the average American child and examples of some of the one million plus American children who are homeless. This report is presented in a compact manner to gain the attention of policymakers and the media who too often seem inured to the plight of hundreds of thousands of families who have fallen over the edge of extreme poverty and into homelessness. Along with the facts, solutions are offered, such as concrete steps to secure food, shelter, health care, and schooling to help children and families who are homeless survive from one day to the next. Longer-term steps are also offered to address the underlying causes of homelessness, such as lack of affordable housing, limited economic opportunity, and the malignant cycle of poverty and violence (authors).

Available From: National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton Centre, MA 02159 (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org.

Order #: 13181

Authors: Beyond Shelter, Inc.

Title: **Housing First: Ending and Preventing Family Homelessness.**

Source: Los Angeles, CA: Beyond Shelter, Inc., 2003. (Program Description: 6 pages)

Abstract: This program description highlights Beyond Shelter, Inc., an organization which implements a housing-first approach to ending homelessness. It has assisted more than two thousand families who are homeless to rebuild their lives through affordable housing in residential neighborhoods throughout Los Angeles county. The process by which families are served, research design, demographics and findings of housing-first research, in correlation with Beyond Shelter, Inc., organization are also discussed (authors).

Available From: Beyond Shelter, Inc., 3255 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 815, Los Angeles, CA 90010, (213) 252-0772, www.beyondshelter.org.

Order #: 8703

Authors: Beyond Shelter.

Title: **The "Housing First" Program for Homeless Families: Methodology Manual.**

Source: Los Angeles, CA: Beyond Shelter, Inc., 1998. (Manual: 158 pages)

Abstract: This methodology manual provides a step-by-step guide to adapting Beyond Shelter's Housing First Program, which essentially bypasses completely or limits transitional housing and instead moves families who are homeless directly to permanent housing with supportive services provided after the move. The manual is targeted to program developers, directors and front-line staff working with families who are homeless.

Available From: Beyond Shelter, 520 South Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90020, (213) 252-0772, www.beyondshelter.org/aaa_the_institute/publications.shtml (COST: \$25.00).

Families and Children

Order #: 7948

Authors: Bhugra, D.

Title: Young Homeless and Homeless Families: A Review.

Source: In Bhugra, D. (ed.), Homelessness and Mental Health. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 41-58, 1996. (Book Chapter: 18 pages)

Abstract: This chapter reviews current knowledge of homeless children, adolescents, and families. The chapter examines the demographics, prevalence, and causes of homelessness in each group and discusses the impact that homelessness can have upon each of them. The author also discusses the implications for service provision.

Order #: 10888

Authors: Biggar, H.

Title: Homeless Children and Education: An Evaluation of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act

Source: Children and Youth Services Review 23(12): 941-969, 2001. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: This paper explains the provisions and evaluates the worth of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 in relation to the education of homeless children. Children are the poorest group of Americans, and among those most devastated by poverty are homeless children. Numerous problems associate with homelessness for children, including academic problems: Homeless children tend to perform more poorly in school, repeat grades more often, and drop out of school more often than do other children. Risks at each state of a homeless child's development contribute to this poor academic performance, which engenders tremendous costs for homeless children and for society. The McKinney act upholds lofty principles, but there are crucial flaws in the act itself and in the enforcement of the act that critically undermine its worth. Based on this evaluation, recommendations for policymakers are offered (authors).

Order #: 7719

Authors: Bogard, C.J.

Title: The Rhetoric of Domination and Its Strategic Use by Homeless Mothers.

Source: Sociological Spectrum 18(3): 229-262, 1998. (Journal Article: 34 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the author examines power as it is used by those thought to be among the most powerless women in society -- sheltered homeless mothers. Using evidence from a longitudinal study of 298 sheltered mothers in Westchester County, NY, the author contends that homeless mothers are not passive victims of the institution of homeless shelters. Instead, the structure of shelter life provides homeless women with opportunities for effective action. Homeless women often effectively use strategies based on stereotypical representations of poor welfare mothers to gain resources important to their ongoing survival. The author argues that, although subtle, this is a strategic use of power by these women. These actions maintain a sense of social efficacy while also helping to secure their most important goal, a permanent place to live (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 8043

Authors: Bogard, C.J., McConnell, J.J., Gerstel, N., Schwartz, M.

Title: Homeless Mothers and Depression: Misdirected Policy.

Source: Journal of Health and Social Behavior 40(1): 46-62, 1999. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Abstract: This article is a critique of recent service-intensive shelter programs for homeless mothers and the policies that underlie these shelters. The authors then demonstrate empirically that shelter programs for homeless families presume that mental health problems are part of the causal nexus of family homelessness and indiscriminately deliver mental health services to homeless mothers. Simultaneously, shelter programs encourage the isolation of their residents from what they presume to be "problematic" social networks. The authors show that while mental health services had little impact on depression levels among homeless mothers, isolation from social networks increased depression. The authors conclude that policy should put more emphasis on rapid reintegration into the community through housing, and should place less emphasis on services (authors).

Order #: 8002

Authors: Buckner, J.C., Bassuk, E.L., Weinreb, L.F., Brooks, M.G.

Title: Homelessness and Its Relation to the Mental Health and Behavior of Low-Income School-Age Children

Source: Developmental Psychology 35(1): 246-257, 1999. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: This article examined the relationship between housing status and depression, anxiety, and problem behaviors among children age six and older who were members of low-income, single-parent, female-headed families. Participants were 80 homeless and 148 never homeless children living in Worcester, Ma. Children in both groups had recently been exposed to various severe stressors. Mother reported problems behaviors were above normative for both homeless and poor housed youths but self-reported depression and anxiety were not. Housing status was associated with internalizing problem behaviors but not with externalizing behaviors. Among homeless youths, internalizing behavior problems showed a positive but curvilinear relationship with number of weeks having lived in a shelter. Housing status was not associated with self-reported depression and anxiety. The findings are discussed in terms of their implications for programmatic intervention and in light of recent welfare reform (authors).

Order #: 8348

Authors: Buckner, J.C., Bassuk, E.L.

Title: Family Homelessness in the USA.

Source: In Vostanis, P., Cumella, S. (eds.) Homeless Children Problems and Needs. Philadelphia, PA: Jessica Kingsley Publishers, 154-167, 1999. (Book Chapter: 14 pages)

Abstract: The shelter system in the USA has evolved in the past two decades to meet the needs of growing numbers of homeless persons comprising three distinct sub-groups: single adults; unaccompanied homeless adolescents (i.e. run-away and homeless youths); and the subject of this chapter, homeless families with children. This chapter reviews the problems of family homelessness in the USA by discussing findings from studies conducted in multiple cities, focusing particularly on a longitudinal study of homeless and low income housed families. (authors)

Families and Children

Order #: 8901

Authors: Buckner, J.C., Bassuk, E.L., Weinreb, L.F.

Title: Predictors of Academic Achievement Among Homeless and Low-Income Housed Children.

Source: Journal of School Psychology 39(1): 45-69, 2001. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: Based on a study of sheltered homeless and low-income housed families, predictors of academic achievement among 174 English-speaking children age 6 and older were examined, focusing on housing status, mobility, and race/ethnicity. In multivariate analyses, a composite measure of academic achievement was independently predicted by child's gender (girls scoring higher than boys), race/ethnicity (non-Latino White scoring higher than children of color), age, and school mobility. Housing status was not associated with academic achievement. Results indicated that homeless and housed children had similar rates of absenteeism and other school-related problems, which may explain why both groups were similar in terms of achievement. Although children of color were equivalent to non-Latino White children in terms of nonverbal intellectual ability, their lower scores suggest that they are not reaching their academic potential (authors).

Order #: 7906

Authors: Bureau of Primary Health Care.

Title: Health Care Access for Homeless Children.

Source: Bethesda, MD: Bureau of Primary Health Care, February 1998. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet provides information surrounding: the health care needs of homeless children, homeless children's access to health care; and what works to get and keep homeless children in health care, including expanding community-based health care and eliminating barriers to care.

Available From: Office of Communications, HRSA, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 14-45 Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-2865, www.newsroom.hrsa.gov.

Order #: 12180

Authors: Bureau of Primary Health Care.

Title: No Place to Call Home: An Overview of the Outreach and Primary Health Services for Homeless Children Program.

Source: Bethesda, MD: Bureau of Primary Health Care, 2001 (Report: 55 pages)

Abstract: The Outreach and Primary Health Services for Homeless Children Program was established in 1992 to address the medical, mental health, and social service needs of children who are homeless and at risk of homelessness. The program is administered by the Health Resource and Service Administration's Bureau of Primary Health Care, U.S Department of Health and Human Services. In 2000 the Homeless Children's Program awarded grants to 10 community-based organizations. This publication is an overview of those programs. The Homeless Children's Program staff have developed and implemented a range of strategies for making a difference in the lives of homeless children and their families, which are presented in this report. They include working with the family as a whole, outreach, meeting immediate needs, providing essential services, making services accessible, offering comprehensive, multidisciplinary care, connecting families to special services, providing follow-up and advocating for children and families. A list of references are provided at the end of the publication to be consulted for more information about homeless children and their families.

Available From: Bureau of Primary Health Care, US Department of Health and Human Services, East West Towers, 4350 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, <http://bphc.hrsa.gov>.

Families and Children

Order #: 2541

Authors: Burg, M.A.

Title: Health Problems of Sheltered Homeless Women and Their Dependent Children.

Source: Health and Social Work 19(2): 125-131, 1994. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article introduces an analytic framework that classifies the types of health problems that emerge among homeless women and their dependent children residing in the shelter system. The framework covers three categories of health problems: illnesses coincident with homelessness; those exacerbated by limited health care access; and those associated with the psychosocial burdens of homelessness. The author also discusses the failures of the current structure of health care reimbursement and the deficiencies of service delivery to homeless families. The author contends that the analytic framework conceptualizes the interrelationship between health and poverty and can be used as an instrument for informed social work intervention, advocacy, training, and research activities (author).

Order #: 12635

Authors: Burt, M., Pindus, N., Capizzano, J.

Title: The Social Safety Net at the Beginning of Federal Welfare Reform: Organization of and Access to Social Services for Low-Income Families.

Source: Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2000. (Report: 31 pages)

Abstract: This report is part of the Urban Institute's Assessing the New Federalism (ANF) project, a multiyear effort to monitor and assess the devolution of social programs from the federal to the state and local levels. In this report, the authors analyze information from a household survey, studies of policies in thirteen states, and a database with information on all states and the District of Columbia, in an effort to assess this devolution. This report begins with an overview of poverty and safety net program use in the 13 states that were the subject of intensive case studies during 1996 and 1997 as part of ANF's project. The authors look at where programs of interest are located in the state organizational structure, and the degree to which state control or local autonomy prevails in administering programs at the local level (authors).

Available From: The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (877) 847-7737, www.urban.org.

Order #: 10877

Authors: Burt, M.R.

Title: Homeless Families, Singles, and Others: Findings from the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients.

Source: Housing Policy Debate 12(4): 737-780, 2001. (Journal Article: 44 pages)

Abstract: The first question people typically ask about homelessness is, "How many people are homeless?" After that, questions usually turn to characteristics: "What are they like?" Basic demographic characteristics such as sex, age, family status, and race have always been of interest, in part because the homeless population appears to be very different from the general public and even from most poor people who are housed with respect to these characteristics are overinterpreted as representing the reasons for homelessness. But as various studies have documented, most demographic factors quickly disappear as proximate causes when other factors representing personal vulnerabilities into loss of housing, do not lie within individuals at all and are thus difficult to include in analyses based on individual data (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 7959

Authors: Butera, G., Maughan, G.

Title: A Place in the Mountains: Rural Homeless Families in West Virginia.

Source: Zero to Three: 24-30, August-September, 1998. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: Homelessness is often assumed to be an urban phenomenon. Because homeless people are more numerous, more geographically concentrated and more visible in America's cities, homeless families in rural areas are often overlooked. In many cases, they are not literally homeless. They may live in the abandoned or condemned structures, or in campers, or with relatives in substandard housing. Still, they meet the federal description of homeless. This article looks at rural homelessness in Appalachia, along with services to this population and some suggestions to guide intervention policy.

Available From: National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families, 2000 M Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 638-1144, www.zerotothree.org.

Order #: 12634

Authors: Cauthen, N.K., Lu, H.

Title: Employment Alone is Not Enough for America's Low-Income Children and Families.

Source: New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty, Mailman School of Public Health, 2003. (Report: 10 pages)

Abstract: This is the first report in the series: Living at the Edge, put out by the National Center for Children in Poverty, which examines low-income families, their challenges and the policy solutions necessary. In this report, the authors focus on the important role that public policies play in supporting low-wage employment. The authors also highlight the limits of low-wage employment, and suggest that by itself, is insufficient to move families from poverty to economic self-sufficiency. Stable, predictable income, savings and assets that can help families survive crisis and plan for the future, and human and social capital are all discussed, and presented as essentials for sustaining economic self-sufficiency by the authors (authors).

Available From: National Center for Children in Poverty, 215 West 125th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10027, (646) 284-9600, www.nccp.org.

Order #: 8134

Authors: Center for Mental Health Services.

Title: Advisory Committee on Homeless Families: Meeting Summary.

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, 1998. (Conference Summary: 36 pages)

Abstract: This report documents the Advisory Committee on Homeless Family's meeting on February 27, 1998. The meeting was held to help create a knowledge development initiative focused on successful interventions with homeless families. This report provides information based on the discussion of four areas: what is known about homeless families; what isn't known about homeless families; key policy questions and service issues; and recommendations for the proposed initiative.

Available From: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates, Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov.

Families and Children

Order #: 8135

Authors: Center for Mental Health Services.

Title: Focus Group Summary and Report on Formerly Homeless Women.

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, 1998. (Conference Summary: 8 pages)

Abstract: On December 1, 1998, the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) conducted a focus group with homeless families who experience mental health and substance use disorders. The group's purpose was to gather the perspectives and opinions from homeless families on the quality of services they received while homeless. The responses from the group are intended to assist CMHS in developing and improving services and programs for homeless families. This document provides a summary of the group's discussions, focusing on useful interventions and homeless children.

Available From: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates, Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov.

Order #: 7018

Authors: Committee on Community Health Services.

Title: Health Needs of Homeless Children and Families.

Source: Pediatrics 98(4): 789-791, 1996. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: This article attempts to substantiate the existence of homelessness in virtually every community, illustrate the pervasive health and psychosocial problems facing the growing population of children who are homeless, and encourage practitioners to include homeless children in their health care delivery practices, social services, and advocacy efforts. The recommendations will guide practitioners in taking actions to diminish the severe negative impact that living in temporary shelters has on the health and well-being of developing children. In this statement the American Academy of Pediatrics reaffirms its stance that homeless children need permanent dwellings in order to thrive.

Order #: 7331

Authors: Conrad, B.S.

Title: Maternal Depressive Symptoms and Homeless Children's Mental Health: Risk and Resiliency.

Source: Archives of Psychiatric Nursing 12(1): 50-58, 1998. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This study examined the relationship between maternal depressive symptoms and child mental health in a sample of homeless mothers and their preschool children. Thirty homeless mothers with at least one preschool child who were residing in a shelter were surveyed. The rate of depressive symptoms in the mothers, as determined by the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale, was extremely high. However, 70% of the children in this sample had no behavior problems, a rate consistent with homeless children, but low when compared to the general population (94%). The author states that the data suggests mental health services for homeless mothers and their young children are needed. The author also concludes that the adaptation of these young children reflects resiliency to extraordinary stressors and provides a unique opportunity to understand child resiliency.

Families and Children

Order #: 11674

Authors: Cook, M.A.

Title: Substance-Abusing Homeless Mothers in Treatment Programs: A Question of Knowing.

Source: Contemporary Drug Problems 22(2): 291-316, 1995. (Journal Article: 26 pages)

Abstract: This article examines a study done for the purpose of answering the question "What is the life of a homeless substance-abusing mother with young children like?" Within this study, a more specific focus was the epistemological development of these women. This article reports on the ways of knowing for 12 of the substance-abusing homeless women in the project. It also demonstrates how epistemological development can be a means for explaining substance abuse treatment outcomes through an examination of the fit between clients' ways of knowing and treatment interventions (authors).

Order #: 11686

Authors: Cowal, K., Shinn, M., Weitzman, B.C., Stojanovic, D., Labay, L.

Title: Mother-Child Separations Among Homeless and Housed Families Receiving Public Assistance in New York City.

Source: American Journal of Community Psychology 30(5): 711-730, 2002. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

Abstract: This article documents the incidence, characteristics, and predictors of separations of children from mothers in 543 poor families receiving public assistance, 251 of whom had experienced homelessness during the previous 5 years. A total of 249 children were separated from 110 homeless families and 34 children from 23 housed families. Maternal drug dependence, domestic violence, and institutionalization predicted separations, but homelessness was the most important predictor. The authors infer that policies regarding child welfare and substance abuse treatment should be changed to reduce unnecessary placements (authors).

Order #: 8948

Authors: Crook, W.P.

Title: The New Sisters of the Road: Homeless Women and Their Children.

Source: Journal of Family Social Work 3(4): 49-64, 1999. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: Examines the growing social problem of homeless women and their children in the US, providing a historical perspective, offering reasons for the increased incidence of family homelessness, discussing the negative effects of homelessness and considering programmatic responses. Recommendations are made for effective program services and policy reforms, and family social workers are urged to adopt a policy advocacy orientation. There is a need for further research to separate causes from effects when studying homeless women and children; also, researchers need to attend to the significance of gender for the social problem of family homelessness.

Order #: 13164

Authors: Culhane, J., Webb, D., Grim, S., Metraux, S., Culhane, D.

Title: Prevalence of Child Welfare Services Involvement Among Homeless and Low-Income Mothers: A Five Year Birth Cohort Study.

Source: Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare 30(3): 1-11, 2003. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This paper investigates the five-year prevalence of child welfare services involvement and foster care placement among a population-based cohort of births in a large U.S. city, by housing status of the mothers (mothers who have been homeless at least once, other low-income neighborhood residents, and all others), and by number of children. The authors state that children of mothers with at least one homeless episode have the greatest rate of involvement with child welfare services, followed by other low-income residents, and all others. According to the article, involvement rates increase with number of children for all housing categories, with rates highest among women with four or more births, particularly for those mothers who have been homeless at least once. Among families involved with child welfare services, the rate of placement in foster care is highest for children of women with at least one episode of homelessness, followed by other low-income mothers and all others. The authors also state that half of the birth cohort eventually involved with child welfare services was among the group of women who have ever used the shelter system, as were 60% of the cohort placed in foster care. Multivariate logistic regression analyses reveal that mothers with one or more homeless episodes and mothers living in low-income neighborhoods have significantly greater risk of child welfare service involvement, and foster care placement. The implications for further research, and for child welfare risk assessment and prevention are discussed. Specifically, the salience of housing instability/homelessness to risk of child welfare service involvement is highlighted (authors).

Order #: 7456

Authors: Danseco, E.R., Holden, E.W.

Title: Are There Different Types of Homeless Families? A Typology of Homeless Families Based on Cluster Analysis.

Source: Family Relations 47(2): 159-165, 1998. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article presents an analysis to identify different types of homeless families through an empirical method and to examine variations in children's outcomes among these types of homeless families. Cluster analysis was conducted using data from 180 families and 348 children participating in a comprehensive health care program for children in homeless families. Three empirically derived groups of homeless families were identified and differentiated by previous history of homelessness, parenting stress, and major life stressors. One group displayed higher rates of parenting stressors and major life concerns. Children in this group consistently exhibited greater behavior problems and showed a trend suggesting poorer cognitive, academic, and adaptive behavior outcomes than children in the other groups. The authors discuss the result within the context of developing better models to examine the effects of homelessness and poverty on children (authors).

Order #: 12545

Authors: DiMarco, M.A.

Title: Faculty Practice at a Homeless Shelter for Women and Children.

Source: Holistic Nursing Practice 14(2): 29-37, 2000. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: This article's purpose is to describe the complexity of the role and the experiences of a pediatric nurse practitioner at a clinic in a homeless shelter that houses approximately 30 women and children. Homelessness in America has significantly increased in recent years. Exact numbers of homeless persons in the United States are difficult to assess, though estimates of homeless persons range from 250,000 to 3 million. The homeless population has shifted to include women and children, including two parent families. Providing health care for the homeless is one of the most important and challenging health issues today. There are many barriers to providing adequate health care (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 6664

Authors: Douglass, A.

Title: Rethinking the Effects of Homelessness on Children: Resiliency and Competency.

Source: Child Welfare 75(6): 741-751, 1996. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: An urban family shelter in New England operates an on-site early childhood education program for the children of shelter residents and families living in the community. In contrast to the findings in much of the research on young homeless children, the case examples presented in this article illustrate the strengths and the coping strategies of homeless children, along with their similarities to their peers in the program who have homes. The importance of understanding the complex and varied experiences children and families have with homelessness is discussed as well as implications for early childhood teachers, researchers, social workers, and child advocates (author).

Order #: 8021

Authors: Duchon, L.M.

Title: Families and Their Health Care After Homelessness: Opportunities for Improving Access.

Source: Florence, KY: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1998. (Book: 148 pages)

Abstract: This book focuses on the health and health care use of families after they have left the shelter system. The first three chapters provide a review of relevant literature. An examination of the research is contained in the following three chapters. This research was based on self-reported data collected during a follow-up study of 543 poor New York City mothers. The chapters concerning the research compares ever- and never-sheltered families on various characteristics and factors, and presents findings that indicate that the ever-homeless families are more likely to use emergency departments and clinics, even if the families are no longer homeless. The final chapter offers a discussion of recent development in health and welfare policies and offers recommendations to improve health care provision to homeless families.

Available From: Garland Publishing, 29 West 35th Street, New York, NY 10001, (917) 351-7118, www.garlandscience.com.

Order #: 7957

Authors: Dudbus, P., Buckner, J.

Title: A Shelter is Not a Home: Homeless Urban Mothers and Their Young Children.

Source: Zero to Three: 19(1): 18-24,1998. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This article reports on findings from a longitudinal study that was begun in 1992 by The Better Homes Fund and the University of Massachusetts Medical Center at Worcester. It was designed to: describe and compare characteristics of homeless and low-income housed women and their children; identify risk and protective factors for family homelessness; describe the natural course and consequences of homelessness and residential instability among low income families; and examine the impact of homelessness and poverty on children. This article describes the design of the Worcester Family Research Project (WFRP), summarizes key findings, and considers the homeless shelter as a caregiving environment.

Available From: Zero to Three, P.O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172, (800) 899-4301, www.zerotothree.org (COST: \$10).

Families and Children

Order #: 8192

Authors: Easterbrooks, M.A., Graham, C.A.

Title: Security of Attachment and Parenting: Homeless and Low-Income Housed Mothers and Infants.

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 69(3): 337-346, 1999. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This article explores the role of parenting practices in relation to attachment security, hypothesizing that, among both housed and homeless families, characteristics of mothers' personal functioning (e.g., depressive symptoms) and parenting (daily parenting, parenting practices) would be associated with security of attachment. A racially diverse sample of 112 low-income and homeless mothers of infants was examined for associations among housing status, parent practices, and infant attachment. Results demonstrated few effects of housing status on characteristics of parenting or security of attachment. Security of infant attachment was found to be related to parenting practices and parenting difficulties. Implications of the findings are discussed (authors).

Order #: 11123

Authors: Egan, J.

Title: The Hidden Lives of Homeless Children.

Source: New York Times Magazine: March 24, 2002. (Magazine Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses the plight of homeless families living in New York City. A typical homeless child is under five years old, very poor and living with a sibling and a single mother. The mother may lack the education or job skills to lift her out of poverty; often, she has been the victim of domestic violence. Compounding such children's precarious circumstances are two long-term economic trends: stagnant or falling wages coupled with a rise in housing prices. While the impact of homelessness on these children is difficult to distinguish from the many other hardships of poverty, there is evidence that homeless children have more health problems, more hospitalizations and more developmental problems than poor children who have never been homeless. Homeless children are more likely to wind up separated from their parents for periods, either with other relatives or in foster care. Children who experience homelessness are also more likely to become homeless as adults (author).

Order #: 11677

Authors: Emerson-Davis Family Development Center.

Title: Supportive Residential Services to Reunite Homeless Mentally Ill Single Parents with their Children.

Source: Psychiatric Services 51(11): 1433-1435, 2000. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: This article outlines the Emerson-Davis Family Development Center in Brooklyn, New York City, which was opened in May, 1994. This residence is a renovated former college dormitory, where single parents separated from their families because of their mental illness and homelessness were reunited with their children and provided a healthy and safe home of their own. The article describes the staff, funding, program innovations, service delivery and community involvement associated with Emerson, and concludes that the family reunification process leads to gains for most participants, especially the children, even when reunification is not successful. Emerson services cost only 71 percent of traditional New York City shelter and foster care, and offers substantially more therapeutic and rehabilitative alternatives (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 10411

Authors: Family Housing Fund.

Title: **Financial Implications of Public Interventions on Behalf of a Chronically Homeless Family.**

Source: Minneapolis, MN: Family Housing Fund, 2000. (Report: 32 pages)

Abstract: The Family Housing Fund has published a new report that demonstrates that supportive housing offers a solid, cost-effective solution by reducing public costs by fifty-one percent over time and helping families break the cycle of homelessness. This is the third report in the Fund's study "Supportive Housing for Families with Children." The previous two reports drive home the devastating effects of homelessness on families and offer supportive housing as a solution to reduce the effects (authors).

Available From: Family Housing Fund, Midwest Plaza West, Suite 1650, Minneapolis, MN 55402, (612) 375-9644, www.fhfund.org.

Order #: 10476

Authors: Family Housing Fund.

Title: **Homelessness and its Effects on Children.**

Source: Minneapolis, MN: Family Housing Fund, 1999. (Report: 14 pages)

Abstract: Homelessness influences every facet of a child's life, from conception to young adulthood. The experience of homelessness inhibits the physical, emotional, cognitive, social, and behavioral development of children. This report outlines the effects of homelessness on children before birth, as infants, as toddlers, preschoolers, and at school age. It discusses physical health, emotional and behavioral development, and academic and cognitive development. Also included is a section on how the effects of homelessness can be minimized or reversed.

Available From: Family Housing Fund, Midwest Plaza West, Suite 1650, Minneapolis, MN 55402, (612) 375-9644, www.fhfund.org.

Order #: 8404

Authors: Family Housing Fund.

Title: **The Supportive Housing Continuum: A Model for Housing Homeless Families.**

Source: Minneapolis, MN: Family Housing Fund, 1999. (Report: 30 pages)

Abstract: The Twin Cities are experiencing a growing problem with family homelessness. The primary response has been the development of transitional housing to provide a bridge for families between emergency shelters and permanent housing. The transitional housing programs provide families with a housing unit, usually for a period of six to 24 months, along with supportive services. This report proposes the development of a more comprehensive system of supportive housing that combines affordable housing with services for homeless families. While transitional housing is one type of supportive housing, a comprehensive supportive housing system encompasses a wider range of programs, including housing with very intensive services to meet the needs of severely troubled families (author).

Available From: Family Housing Fund, Midwest Plaza West, Suite 1650, Minneapolis, MN 55402, (612) 375-9644, www.fhfund.org.

Families and Children

Order #: 11816

Authors: Fearday, F.L., Clark, C., Martin, L., Rich, A.

Title: **Routine Inquiry for Violence in the Lives of Homeless Mothers.**

Source: Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, Tampa, 2002. (Unpublished Paper: 25 pages)

Abstract: Homeless service programs are encouraged to implement routine trauma inquiry of homeless mothers. The pervasiveness of violence in the lives of homeless mothers and the potential for that violence to affect functioning supports such inquiry. The authors offer a strategy to help case managers feel comfortable and competent to screen for violence. Routine inquiry of 99 homeless mothers demonstrated that training addressed case manager reluctance. The need for trauma screening is highlighted by the fact that mothers who have experienced more violence tended to report more current psychological distress and to have spent more time homeless (authors).

Order #: 12435

Authors: Finkelstein, N.

Title: **Treatment Issues for Alcohol and Drug Dependent Pregnant and Parenting Women.**

Source: Health and Social Work 19(1): 1-9, 1994. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the history of substance abuse treatment for women; identifies barriers to treatment access; and explores the socioeconomic, clinical, and systemic issues in the treatment of alcohol and drug dependent women. The authors pay special attention to the effects of substance abuse on women's relationships as daughters, partners, and parents and to its role in violence against women (author).

Order #: 8736

Authors: Fischer, R.L.

Title: **Toward Self-Sufficiency: Evaluating a Transitional Housing Program for Homeless Families.**

Source: Policy Studies Journal 28(2): 402-420, 2000. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

Abstract: The Family Development Center (FDC) is a transitional housing program in Atlanta designed to provide young mothers who are homeless an opportunity to emerge from what may well be desperate circumstances and begin the journey to economic self-sufficiency. This article describes the research on programs for families who are homeless and presents the results of a comprehensive look at the operation and effectiveness of the FDC program during its first five years of existence. The work shows that while many families were able to effect notable positive changes in their lives during and after taking part in the housing program, for some the recovery from homelessness was extremely difficult. For even the most successful families who are formerly homeless-- those that secured employment, housing, and other social services--the escape from welfare dependence and poverty proved very difficult. The article concludes with a discussion of policy implications (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 7988

Authors: Fitchen, J.M.

Title: **Poverty and Homelessness in Rural Upstate New York.**

Source: In Dehavenon, A.L. (ed.), *There's No Place Like Home: Anthropological Perspectives on Housing and Homelessness in the United States*. Westport, CT: Bergin & Garvey, 1-17, 1996. (Book Chapter: 17 pages)

Abstract: This chapter finds that, in rural upstate New York, changes in social organization as a result of the low-income housing crisis include an increase in single-parent families combined with a corresponding reduction in available employment opportunities. The result for many has been the removal of children to relatives or foster families when their parents become homeless. Needy families live in marginal housing, like trailers, with housing code violations, rats, polluted water, no sewers, and little or no code enforcement by the government until the families are forced to leave. The author recommends preventative case management in public assistance programs and rent subsidies for families at risk of homelessness (author).

Order #: 7217

Authors: Fogel, S.J.

Title: **Moving Along: An Exploratory Study of Homeless Women with Children Using a Transitional Housing Program.**

Source: *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 24(3): 113-133, 1997. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

Abstract: This article presents a study that was conducted to determine how residents of a group transitional housing program use and develop skills and resources in this setting to secure self-sufficient housing and community re-integration. Qualitative data was collected over 14 weeks at one group transitional house. Data were gathered from 12 women, all of which had at least one child with them. The data indicated a variety of causes for the families' homelessness and a variety of personal adaptations to the transitional housing environment. The author suggests that social workers and staff in shelters need to incorporate strategies to build place-identity skills that can promote personal and environmental resources.

Order #: 10340

Authors: Friedman, D.H.

Title: **Parenting in Public: Family Shelter and Public Assistance.**

Source: New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2000. (Book: 283 pages)

Abstract: This book is an in-depth examination of the realities of life for parents and their children in family shelters. When parents must rely on public assistance and family shelters to provide for their children's most basic needs, they lose autonomy. Within a system of public assistance that already stigmatizes and isolates its beneficiaries, their family lives become subject to public scrutiny and criticism. They are parenting in public. The author uses the Massachusetts family shelter system to explore the impact of asset- and deficit-oriented help-giving approaches as they are experienced by mothers and service providers. Following each chapter are the reflections of a mother who has parented in a shelter, a front-line worker, and a shelter director (authors).

Available From: Columbia University Press, 61 W. 62nd Street, New York, NY 10023, (212) 459-0600, www.columbia.edu/cu/cup.

Families and Children

Order #: 7725

Authors: Garcia Coll, C., Buckner, J.C., Brooks, M.G., Weinreb, L.F., Bassuk, E.L.

Title: **The Developmental Status and Adaptive Behavior of Homeless and Low-Income Housed Infants and Toddlers.**

Source: American Journal of Public Health 88(9): 1371-1374, 1998. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: This article describes the developmental status of 127 homeless and 91 low-income housed infants and toddlers. The results showed no differences between homeless and low-income housed children. However, younger children in both groups performed better than the older children on most summary scores. The findings suggest that the cumulative effects of poverty may increase with time (authors).

Order #: 6658

Authors: Gerstel, N., Bogard, C.J., McConnell, J.J., Schwartz, M.

Title: **The Therapeutic Incarceration of Homeless Families.**

Source: Social Service Review 70(4): 543-572, 1996. (Journal Article: 30 pages)

Abstract: The authors sampled 340 homeless families and discovered that services designed to aid them emerged from two, often conflicting, scrambles for resources. Social service providers parlayed public sentiment toward homelessness into service-intensive programs. The homeless took advantage of such programs, not necessarily for the services, but as a way to more quickly get subsidized housing. The result was an unintentional conflict of interest and failed policy. The homeless remained in the program longer than assumed because of a shortage of subsidized housing and because the regimented services ultimately undermined what fragile social networks they had previously devised to survive (authors).

Order #: 12352

Authors: Gilman, S., Miles, K.

Title: **One Childhood Study and Strategy for Children in Shelter 2001-2004 Update: April 2003.**

Source: Langley, WA: One Childhood Lasts a Lifetime, 2003. (Report: 20 pages)

Abstract: This study focuses on how shelters and other supported housing accommodated children birth - 17 years old. One Childhood examined shelters and transitional housing, day care, school links, and services to document supports available and specific needs to benefit children and youth living in shelter and supported housing. The study included 8 housing organizations, 2 housing authorities, 125 parents, 93 children and teens. One Childhood identified 6 areas of need to address in a 3-year strategy (authors).

Available From: One Childhood Lasts a Lifetime, 742 Suzanne Court, Langley, WA 98260, (425) 252-1165, www.onechildhood.org.

Order #: 5926

Authors: Glick, J.E.

Title: **Mothers With Children and Mothers Alone: A Comparison of Homeless Families.**

Source: Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare 23(2): 85-94, 1996. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: The author explains that researchers usually define a homeless family as those parents accompanied by minor children. This article compares a sample of homeless mothers accompanied by their children to homeless mothers who report that their children are elsewhere. While there are some differences between these two groups such as age and number of children, there are also a number of similarities. Both groups of mothers report that they rely on family members and friends as sources of instrumental support. These networks are especially useful for housing children. The findings from this investigation suggest a need for a more inclusive definition of homeless families so that services can be geared towards all families affected by a loss of stable housing (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 8132

Authors: Goldberg, J.E.

Title: A Short Term Approach to Intervention with Homeless Mothers: A Role for Clinicians in Homeless Shelters.

Source: Families in Society 80(2): 161-168, 1999. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses a short-term feminist social work approach to clinical intervention with mothers in a family homeless shelter. This model emphasized feminist understandings of women's development in a short-term model of intervention. Techniques include classical social work techniques of listening, insight, and support. An example of a six-session intervention utilizing this approach is discussed. The author examines the implications for the future role of social work with homeless families.

Order #: 1276

Authors: Goodman, L.A.

Title: The Prevalence of Abuse Among Homeless and Housed Poor Mothers: A Comparison Study.

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 61(4): 489-500, 1991. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: The history of physical and sexual abuse among 50 homeless and 50 housed poor mothers was compared, with particular attention to details of prevalence, type, and severity. No significant differences were found except in higher reported rates of sexual abuse in adulthood among housed mothers. However, 89% of the total sample reported experiencing some form of abuse in their lifetimes. The unexpected lack of differential and the high prevalence rates are discussed in terms of service delivery and social policy implications (author).

Order #: 5939

Authors: Graham-Bermann, S.A., Coupet, S., Egler, L., Mattis, J., Banyard, V.

Title: Interpersonal Relationships and Adjustment of Children in Homeless and Economically Distressed Families.

Source: Journal of Clinical Child Psychology 25(3): 250-261, 1996. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: The authors describe a study where they assessed the protective elements of social relationships for sixty 7- to 12-year-old children and their mothers residing in homeless shelters and 61 children and their mothers in low-income housing who allowed them to test an ecological model of the impact of social relationships, income, stress, and maternal mental health on child adjustment for children in these two types of distressed families. Social relationships included the quality of the child's relationships with parents, teachers, other relatives, and friends. The model showed that for the homeless group, a lack of social support and maternal depression were significantly associated with adjustment difficulties in the child, whereas for the housed low-income group, environmental stress was associated with behavioral adjustment problems in the child. Perceptions of self-worth were associated with the presence of supportive relationships for children in both groups (authors).

Order #: 12524

Authors: Haig Friedman, D., Meschede, T., Hayes, M.

Title: Surviving Against the Odds: Families' Journeys off Welfare and out of Homelessness.

Source: Cityscape Journal of Policy Development and Research (6)2: 187-206, 2003. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

Abstract: Homeless families face complex challenges when making the transition from welfare to the workforce. By focusing on the experiences of homeless families participating in a Boston-based welfare-to-work program, the multimethod, longitudinal study described in this article explored factors contributing to more successful transitions as well as barriers faced by families having a harder time making the transition. The article's policy recommendations focus on the link between adequate household income and housing stability, the centrality of housing assistance, the need for additional low-cost housing options, the resolution of contradictory and counterproductive emergency assistance strategies, the link between educational and job-training services and employment opportunities, and the expansion of state and federal income-support policies (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 6345

Authors: Hanrahan, P.M.

Title: **In the Superior Court of the United States: Appeal of Homeless Parents in Regard to Homeless Children.**

Source: Washington, DC: American Bar Association, Center for Children and the Law, undated. (Brief: 26 pages)

Abstract: This work, written in cooperation with the National Center for Youth Law, addresses the issue of foster care placement of children solely because they and their parents are homeless. The appellant parents requested housing services and assistance in obtaining housing, but the agency refused to provide services other than foster care. This brief concludes that due to the devastating effect on parents and children of over use of the foster care system, courts should continue to uphold the intent of Congress and require agencies to offer comprehensive services, including housing, as a way of preserving the family and serving the child's best interest.

Available From: American Bar Association, Center for Children and the Law, 740 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1720, www.abanet.org/child/home.

Order #: 11994

Authors: Harkness, J.M., Newman, S.J., Lipman, B.J.

Title: **Housing America's Working Families: A Further Exploration.**

Source: Washington, DC: Center for Housing Policy, 2002. (Report: 42 pages)

Abstract: This report is the third in a series by the National Housing Conference's research affiliate, the Center for Housing Policy, documenting the critical housing needs of working families. The report uses newly revised federal housing data to provide more precise estimates of the extent of critical housing needs among low-to-moderate-income working families. It also attempts to answer a host of questions about the nature and underlying causes of these needs, including why working families have critical housing needs; are critical housing needs temporary or chronic events in the lives of working families; which working families are most likely to experience persistent housing needs; and finally, what trade-offs do working families make to obtain affordable and decent housing? (authors).

Available From: Center for Housing Policy, 1801 K Street NW, Suite M-100, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 466-2121, www.nhc.org.

Order #: 8721

Authors: Harris, B.

Title: **Representing Homeless Families: Repeat Player Implementation Strategies.**

Source: Law and Society Review 33(4): 911-940, 1999. (Journal Article: 30 pages)

Abstract: This article analyzes the efforts of one group of public interest lawyers--those working in Legal Services agencies dedicated to law reform--to influence the implementation of redistributive programs for families who are homeless or those on the brink of losing their housing. The author argues that by combining adversarial legal tactics with collaboration, poverty lawyers can transform judicial decisions into "symbolic resources" to leverage the implementation of redistributive remedies. When the reform lawyers have the authority to participate in the process of administrative rule making during the implementation process, they can reshape the norms and organizational infrastructures within state agencies (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 8935

Authors: Hatton, D.C., Kleffel, D., Bennett, S., Gaffrey, E.A.N.

Title: **Homeless Women and Children's Access to Health Care: A Paradox.**

Source: Journal of Community Health Nursing (Special Issue) 18(1): 25-34, 2001. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: Women and children who are homeless and reside in shelters experience many health related problems. This article discusses a study in which the aim was to explore how shelter staffs manage health problems among their residents and assist them in accessing health services; and to identify clinical strategies for community health nurses working with this population. Findings demonstrate a paradox whereby homeless shelter staffs try to gain access to care for their residents through a system that is designed to keep them out. In addition, findings indicate a need for increased community health nursing services in homeless shelters. Strategies for resolving this paradox include providing assessment, policy development, and assurance of health care for women and children who are homeless (authors).

Order #: 2133

Authors: Hausman, B., Hammen, C.

Title: **Parenting In Homeless Families: The Double Crisis.**

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 63(3): 358-369, 1993. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: This chapter reviews the psychosocial characteristics of homeless mothers and children, including their social networks and the psychological distress experienced. The relationship between pregnancy, childbearing, and homelessness is explored. The authors conclude by discussing the dilemmas facing service providers regarding involvement in the parenting of the families they serve (authors).

Order #: 12839

Authors: Health Care for the Homeless Clinicians Network.

Title: **Protecting the Mental Health of Homeless Children and Youth.**

Source: Healing Hands 4(1): 1-4, 2000. (Newsletter: 4 pages)

Abstract: This issue focuses on mental and behavioral health issues for homeless children and youth living with one parent or non, doubled up with relatives or friends, in emergency shelters, in foster care or group homes, or on the streets. A brief review of the recent literature summarizes mental health risks and service needs of homeless minors and young adults, and highlights recommended strategies to prevent the developmental delays and major behavioral problems that are associated with prolonged homelessness. Eight homeless service providers discuss the challenges they face in working to protect the mental health of a growing number of rootless young people in several states across the country (authors).

Order #: 6383

Authors: Herth, K.

Title: **Hope from the Perspective of Homeless Families.**

Source: Journal of Advanced Nursing 24(4): 743-753, 1996. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: The author describes a study which explored the meaning of hope and the influence of specific characteristics on hope, and identified strategies that are used to foster hope in homeless families living in four homeless shelters. Overall, hope levels in those residing in the homeless shelter were low and remained stable across the background variables with the exception of those receiving nurse provided health care on the premise. Across time, hope levels were found to be low at interview time one, to rise significantly at time two, and to level off at time three. An understanding of hope from the perspective of the homeless family could provide a basis upon which to develop interventions that engender hope (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 12897

Authors: Hicks-Coolick, A., Burnside-Eaton, P., Peters, A.

Title: Homeless Children: Needs and Services.

Source: Child and Youth Care Forum 32(4): 197-210, 2003. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: This study explored needs of homeless children and shelter services available to them. The first phase of this mixed method study consisted of open-ended interviews of key personnel in six diverse homeless shelters in metropolitan Atlanta, GA. This qualitative data gave direction to the creation of a questionnaire used in a larger follow-up survey of shelters in the state of Georgia. Roughly two-thirds of the 102 reporting shelters that served children provided food, clothing, and school supplies with 40% offering some form of transportation. More than 75% of the shelters were full and did not have space currently available for children, with an additional 10% having only one or two available beds. Most of the shelters lacked important services in the areas of medical and developmental assessments, access to education, childcare, and parent training. Forty-seven percent lacked onsite worker training in the characteristics and needs of homeless children. In addition, while the McKinney Act legally mandates ways to serve homeless children, findings indicate that over half of key informants in homeless shelters were unfamiliar with the law (authors).

Order #: 1753

Authors: Hill, R.P.

Title: Homeless Children: Coping with Material Losses.

Source: The Journal of Consumer Affairs 26(2): 274-287, 1992. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: This study is part of a year long ethnographic investigation of a shelter for homeless women. The children who also live at this facility are accompanied by their mothers and other siblings and acclimate quickly to the shelter environment. However, the author observed that the loss of cherished possessions due to their homeless condition as well as the inherent instability and uncertainty in their living arrangement lead these children to seek to restore a sense of self through friendships and fantasies. Social policy implications for improving their lives are briefly described (author).

Order #: 12356

Authors: Hinden, B., Biebel, K., Nicholson, J., Henry, A., Stier, L.

Title: Step Toward Evidence-Based Practices for Parents with Mental Illness and Their Families.

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, 2002. (Report: 68 pages)

Abstract: This report focuses on the data from two studies undertaken by the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), in an effort to take steps toward evidence-based practices for parents with mental illness and their families by identifying and systematically describing existing interventions. In the first study, the authors identify programs and conduct in-depth phone interviews with administrators and providers to describe, compare and contrast programs along selected dimensions. In the second study, the authors define explicit logic models with hypothetical links between target populations, practices, processes and outcomes for selected programs, using data obtained in comprehensive site visits. The data from these two studies is used to identify core program components, key ingredients, and relevant outcomes (authors).

Available From: Center for Mental Health Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 17C-02, Rockville, MD 20857, (800) 790-2647, www.mentalhealth.org.

Families and Children

Order #: 12355

Authors: Hinden, B., Biebel, K., Nicholson, J., Mehnert, L.

Title: **The Invisible Children's Project: A Family-Centered Intervention for Parents with Mental Illness.**

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services Administration, 2002. (Report: 54 pages)

Abstract: This report describes an evaluation of the Invisible Children's Project (ICP) as it affects families with a history of child welfare involvement. A family study methodology was used to describe ICP services, define key program ingredients, examine family outcomes, and assess costs over time. One hundred percent of the families involved with ICP at the time of the study with a history of Department of Social Services (DSS) involvement were included in the study. Parents, ICP case managers, and DSS workers were interviewed; ICP files were examined; and service costs were assessed for ICP and DSS services to tell the ICP story (authors).

Available From: Center for Mental Health Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 17C-02, Rockville, MD 20857, (800) 790-2647, www.mentalhealth.org.

Order #: 11597

Authors: Hirsch, A., Dietrich, S., Landau, R., Schneider, P., Ackelsberg, I., Bernstein-Baker, J., Hohenstein, J.

Title: **Every Door Closed: Barriers Facing Parents With Criminal Records.**

Source: Washington, DC: The Center for Law and Social Policy, 2002. (Report: 109 pages)

Abstract: This report, jointly published by The Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP) and Community Legal Services (CLS) of Philadelphia PA, documents the legal challenges that the approximately 400,000 mothers and fathers who have finished serving prison or jail sentences will face in successfully caring for their children, finding work, getting safe housing, going to school, and accessing public benefits. The report examines the barriers that, singly and in combination, tear apart families headed by ex-offenders, create unemployment and homelessness, and guarantee failure, thereby not only harming parents and children but entire communities as well. The report also offers recommendations for federal and state policymakers (authors).

Available From: The Center for Law and Social Policy, 1015 15th Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 906-8000, www.clasp.org/Pubs/DMS/Documents/1022677412.0/doc_Every_Door_Closed.pdf

Order #: 11617

Authors: Hoffman D., Rosenheck R.

Title: **Homeless Mothers With Severe Mental Illnesses and Their Children: Predictors of Family Reunification**

Source: Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal 25(2):163-169, 2001. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article examines results of a study on reunification of homeless mothers with mental illness and their children. Although many homeless women lose physical custody of children, prior studies have not examined predictors of reunification. To explore factors associated with separation and potential resources for reunification, baseline data from 1,542 homeless women with mental illness were used to identify unique characteristics of separated mothers. Separated mothers demonstrated greater vulnerabilities than accompanied mothers did, but more resources than women who are not mothers did. Of 698 separated mothers, 118 (17%) were reunited with children at 12 months. Changes in housing, psychosis, substance use and therapeutic relationships predicted reunification. Results suggest that programs for homeless mothers with severe mental illness can affect changes that promote family reunification (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 12790

Authors: Homeless Programs Branch, Center for Mental Health Services.

Title: **Profile: Homeless Families with Children.**

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, undated (Literature Review: 10 pages)

Abstract: This review of current literature strongly suggests that the number of homeless families with children is growing and that the risk factors, stressors, and needs of this homeless population are qualitatively different from single adult homeless populations and poor housed families, and warrant particular attention. This paper addresses topics related to family homelessness: population size, risk factors for homelessness, psychosocial factors, characteristics of homeless families, stress factors, interventions, and a comparison of homeless and poor housed families. Collectively, they describe the condition, experiences, and needs of homeless families (authors).

Order #: 13401

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **A Shelter Is Not a Home - Or Is It?**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2004. (Book: 139 pages)

Abstract: In this book, the authors tell the story of family homelessness in New York City while highlighting what has been learned over the last twenty years. Through the exploration of the evolution of New York City's shelter system, this book discusses the permanency of shelters on the poverty landscape. The authors suggest that shelters are a surrogate for traditional low-income housing, and offer a blueprint for successfully moving families out of homelessness (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.instituteforchildrenandpoverty.org.

Order #: 12801

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **A Tale of Two Cities: Family Homelessness in Connecticut.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2003. (Report: 4 pages)

Abstract: This study was conducted with Connecticut service providers to compare family homelessness throughout the state. While one might expect family homelessness to be similar throughout the state, there are actually significant differences depending on location. The most striking differences were found in Hartford and Fairfield Counties. This study contrasts these two regions and examines the underlying factors that contribute to their differences (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, The Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, info@homesforthehomeless.com, www.homesforthehomeless.com/pdf%20files/connecticut.pdf

Families and Children

Order #: 12106

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **An American Family Myth: Every Child at Risk.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2002. (Report: 13 pages)

Abstract: This report discusses a study done on family structure and values among the poorest of all welfare recipients: homeless families. According to the authors, the study found that not only has the traditional family structure broken down, but with this erosion have come stark contradictions between the reality of homeless women's lives and the values they hold. The report asserts that of all the findings, the most important was that education was a strong predictor of the stability of family structure and of a family's ability to rise out of poverty and become independent. The authors suggest that the key to solving this problem is family preservation through job readiness training, and the socialization of responsibility and independence (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Order #: 12097

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **Back to the Future: The Brownstone and FutureLink After-School Programs for Homeless Children.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2001. (Report: 6 pages)

Abstract: This report discusses two issues facing children who are homeless: the lack of continuity in both their education and their capacity to stay in school. The authors assert that as their families move from the homes of relatives to friends, and apartments to shelters, their learning process is disrupted. The article states that nationally, one-fifth of homeless children repeat a grade in school, and sixteen percent are enrolled in special education classes. This rate is 100% higher and 33% higher than children who are not homeless. School absences, scoring levels, and drop out rates are also discussed (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Order #: 12800

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **Children Having Children: Teen Pregnancy and Homelessness in New York City.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2003. (Report: 4 pages)

Abstract: This report describes the rising teenage birth rate in the homeless population. In this study, almost half of homeless heads of household in New York City shelters were teenage mothers. These young mothers appear to be least equipped to deal with the everyday challenges of parenting, childcare, education, and employment, let alone finding and keeping a permanent home. Unlike other homeless families who at least have a foundation for advancement, they usually grew up in unstable environments and are deprived of opportunities by the early burden of parenthood (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, The Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, info@homesforthehomeless.com, www.homesforthehomeless.com/pdf%20files/pregnancy.pdf

Families and Children

Order #: 12099

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **Déjà Vu: Family Homelessness in New York City.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2001. (Report: 6 pages)

Abstract: This report discusses the disparities between the prosperous times and unprecedented growth that the nation witnessed in 2001, and the increasing inequality of incomes. The authors state that in New York City, and other urban areas, extreme wealth and extreme poverty coexist, however the scope of the problem was widened. According to the authors, family homelessness is exploding, and the City's family shelter system is at capacity. The article asserts that over 16,000 men, women and children spend their nights in shelters on a regular basis, and another 500 families crowd into the Department of Homeless Services' Emergency Assistance Unit each evening awaiting placement (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Order #: 7315

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **Homeless Families Today: Our Challenge Tomorrow. A Regional Perspective.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless and The Institute for Children and Poverty, 1998. (Report: 6 pages)

Abstract: Family homelessness continues to be one of the most misunderstood and inadequately addressed public policy issues in America today. In response, Columbia University and the Institute for Children and Poverty designed and implemented an extensive survey on the demographics of homeless families in the New York City region. Data on more than 140 variables was collected from 743 homeless heads-of-household during the spring of 1997. The parents who were interviewed resided in 14 emergency and transitional family shelters throughout New York City and northern New Jersey. This report summarizes the key findings of this research (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless and The Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003 (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com/PDF/reports/HomelessFamiliesToday.pdf?Submit1=Free+Download.

Order #: 8319

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **Homeless In America: A Children's Story, Part I.**

Source: New York, NY: Institute for Children and Poverty, 1999. (Report: 64 pages)

Abstract: This report takes a candid look at the state of homeless children in America. It provides insight into the lives of homeless children. The report also provides a survey which assesses the state of homeless children. The Institute for Children and Poverty joined with almost 200 organizations in over twenty sites which included nearly 2,000 homeless families, with more than 4,000 homeless children. Localities included in the survey were as follows: Atlanta, GA; Baltimore, MD; Bucks County, PA.; Dallas/Fort Worth, TX; Denver, CO; Los Angeles, CA; Louisiana (statewide); Maryland (statewide); Memphis, TN; Miami, FL; Nevada (statewide); Newark, NJ; New Orleans, LA; New York City, NY; Norman, OK.; Philadelphia, PA; Phoenix, AR; Salem/Eugene, OR.; Seattle, WA; South Bend, IN; St. Louis, MO; Trenton, NJ; and Tulsa, OK. Tables are included revealing the outcomes of this survey in the listed sites.

Available From: Homes for the Homeless and The Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003 (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com (FREE).

Families and Children

Order #: 12102

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **Inside the Beltway.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 1999. (Report: 4 pages)

Abstract: This report discusses family homelessness in the nation's capital and its effect on children. The Institute for Children and Poverty interviewed 120 families, with over 300 children, either residing in shelters or currently on the shelter waiting list. The authors state that, despite a booming national economy, the District's unemployment rate remains over eight percent, which is double the nation's; crime rates have dropped, yet its homicide rate is still the highest of any large American city; and although the number of families who are homeless and in shelters is down, it is the reduction in shelter funding rather than a decrease in need that explains the dramatic drop. The report states that services and space has been replaced by a waiting list, and in the past year, 900 children and their families, in need of services, were turned away (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Order #: 12103

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **Miles to Go: The Flip Side of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2003. (Report: 2 pages)

Abstract: This report discusses the effects of homelessness on a child's education. The authors state that until recently, only children with addresses within a school district were allowed to attend that district's schools. The report claims that, as a result, parents have felt they have no choice but to transfer their children to a school closer to the shelter or other temporary placement, which causes enrollment problems since children who are homeless often lack the immunization records and prior school documentation needed. The authors state that these problems, combined with frequent illness, and the stress of homelessness, result in numerous absences and below-grade level performance in math and reading for most children who are homeless. The 2001 amendment to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act attempts to alleviate many of these barriers (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Order #: 12100

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **Multiple Families: Multiplying Problems. A First Look at the Fathers of Homeless Children.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2000. (Report: 1 pages)

Abstract: This report discusses the fact that nearly one in four children in the United States is being raised without a father present, and among homeless children, 77 percent grow up in single mother families. The Institute for Children and Poverty surveyed homeless families residing in transitional shelters in New York City about both present and absent fathers, capturing the profile of nearly three hundred men. The authors address who these absentee fathers are, and what role they play in their children's lives (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Families and Children

Order #: 12096

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **The Hidden Migration: Why New York City Shelters are Overflowing with Families.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2002. (Report: 1 pages)

Abstract: This report focuses on the decline in foster care in New York City from 1991-2001. The authors state that at first glance, this decline would appear to be a positive trend, however, closer examination points to an overlooked hidden migration of families from one social service system, foster care, to another, shelters. The article asserts that in the past decade the number of children in foster care has declined forty-two percent, with a proportional increase of families in shelters of forty-four percent (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Order #: 12104

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **The New Poverty: A Generation of Homeless Families.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 1992. (Report: 13 pages)

Abstract: In this report, the authors discuss poverty in urban America, focusing on the growth rate and profile of New York City's homeless families. The report also discusses homelessness through the eyes of a service provider; the social welfare of homeless families; policy and service responses in a changing environment; and residential educational training centers. The authors assert that research shows homelessness is merely a symptom of a debilitating poverty affecting a very young and vulnerable population, and conclude that only when policy makers and service providers meet the challenge of this complex issue with initiatives, like the Residential Educational Training Center model, will the possibility exist to break the cycle of poverty and homelessness plaguing the poor urban family (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Order #: 12110

Authors: Homes for the Homeless.

Title: **Up the Down Staircase: A Look at Family Homelessness in New Jersey.**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 1998. (Report: 4 pages)

Abstract: This report is based on a survey, done by the Institute for Children and Poverty, on families residing in emergency shelters in Newark, NJ where welfare reform was underway and homelessness was on the rise. The authors discuss the profile of a typical homeless family in Newark, including the age of recipients, education levels, etc.; the economy, including wage rates and employment trends; and the housing needs of low-income families. Implications for the future are also discussed (authors).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Families and Children

Order #: 5761

Authors: Johnson, A.K., McChesney, K.Y., Rocha, C.J., Butterfield, W.H.

Title: **Demographic Differences Between Sheltered Homeless Families and Housed Poor Families: Implications for Policy and Practice.**

Source: Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare 22(4): 5-23, 1995. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Abstract: This article describes a study that compares homeless families with a representative sample of low income family households in St. Louis city and county, to determine how they differ on key demographic variables. The research addresses methodological problems in prior research by comparing the findings of this study's random sample to the findings of four previous comparison studies. Findings from this study indicate that homeless families are significantly younger, never married, female-headed families of color. Housed and homeless families are not significantly different in the number of children or in the educational level of the head of household but housed families are larger and have greater income. The authors contend that this suggests the presence of another adult earner in poor, housed families. Policy and practice recommendations center on providing social and economic supports to homeless families to increase the number of supportive adults in the home (authors).

Order #: 12711

Authors: Jones, S.Y.

Title: **Single Parent Families: Mutual Support Groups for Low Income Parents.**

Source: New York, NY: Single Parent Resource Center, 1992. (Program Description: 4 pages)

Abstract: The single parent community in New York City is large and diverse. More than 380,000 families within the five boroughs are headed by women alone. More than 5,000 of these families are homeless and housed in transitional shelters. Thousands of other women with children are held in penal institutions and drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers. The growing number of poor and minority single parents has been the special focus of the Single Parent Resource Center. No one group type or format will be suitable for all of these differing segments of the single parent community. Their expectations of a support group will require an intimate understanding of their lives and a respect for their own ability to articulate need (author).

Available From: Single Parent Resource Center, 31 East 28th Street, 2nd Floor, New York, NY 10016-7923, (212) 951-7030 ext. 231, www.singleparentusa.com.

Order #: 12636

Authors: Jones-De Weever, A., Peterson, J., Song, X.

Title: **Before and After Welfare Reform: The Work and Well-Being of Low-Income Single Parent Families.**

Source: Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 2003. (Report: 54 pages)

Abstract: In this report, the authors contribute to federal and state policy debates through an examination of the changing characteristics and economic well-being of low-income single parent families in the context of welfare reform. This report examines the employment characteristics, income sources, poverty status, and demographic characteristics of low-income single parent families before and after the implementation of the 1996 welfare reform. This report also provides an overview of key findings within each issue-area addressed, and each section highlights major findings and provides a brief discussion of insights for state and federal TANF policy formation and implementation (authors).

Available From: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1707 L Street NW, Suite 750, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 785-5100, www.iwpr.org.

Families and Children

Order #: 11825

Authors: Karr, C.

Title: Homeless Children: What Every Health Care Provider Should Know.

Source: Nashville, TN: Health Care for the Homeless Clinicians' Network, 2002. (Guide: 105 pages)

Abstract: This is an online resource for health care providers that offers information on how to treat children who may be at risk or who are currently experiencing homelessness. It includes information on recognizing homelessness and the risks of homelessness in families with children, understanding the specific health problems of children experiencing homelessness, modifying health care plans and prevention strategies to account for the conditions of homelessness, and finding resources for homeless patients and their families (authors).

Available From: Health Care for the Homeless Clinicians' Network, P.O Box 60427, Nashville, TN 37206, (615) 226-2292, www.nhchc.org.

Order #: 6859

Authors: Koblinsky, S.A., Morgan, K.M., Anderson, E.A.

Title: African-American Homeless and Low-Income Housed Mothers: Comparison of Parenting Practices.

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 67(1): 37-47, 1997. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This article describes a study that compared child-rearing practices and residential environments of homeless and permanently housed poor families with preschool children. It focuses on a sample of low-income African-American mothers, 31 homeless and 28 housed, with children enrolled in the Head Start program in the Washington, DC, area. The results found that overall, homeless mothers provided less learning and academic stimulation, less variety in social and cultural experiences, less warmth and affection, and a less positive physical environment for their children than did housed mothers. Mothers in both living arrangements reportedly provided more language stimulation to daughters than to sons. The authors discuss the implications of the findings for working with homeless families, including the need for social service providers to help homeless mothers build or reactivate social support networks (authors).

Order #: 6854

Authors: LaVesser, P.D., Smith, E. M., Bradford, S.

Title: Characteristics of Homeless Women with Dependent Children: A Controlled Study.

Source: In Smith, E.M., and Ferrari, J.R. (eds.), Diversity Within the Homeless Population: Implications for Intervention. Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Press, 1997. (Book Chapter: 16 pages)

Abstract: This chapter discusses a study that suggests that specific characteristics can aid in determining who among the poor become homeless. The authors identify specific demographic, childhood and family, marital, and mental health or substance abuse factors that distinguished a group of 300 homeless women in the St. Louis area from a randomly-selected sample of low-income housed women in St. Louis. The study found that having more children at an earlier age, dropping out of high school, scoring poorly on a standardized test of cognitive skills, having a diagnosis of PTSD, and using crack/cocaine are strongly associated with the risk of experiencing homelessness. The authors discuss how the results of this study compare with those of similar ones, and their implications for policy related intervention and potential prevention of family homelessness.

Families and Children

Order #: 12442

Authors: Leath, B.A.

Title: Homeless Children: A Growing and Vulnerable Population.

Source: In Adams, D.A. (ed.), Health Issues for Women of Color: A Cultural Diversity Perspective. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1995. (Book Chapter: 14 pages)

Abstract: This chapter is included in a book by and about women which underscores the idea that all women can find solutions to problems and improve their own health. Women of color currently have a lower, general health status than middle-class white women. Health research about women has historically been neglected, and data is lacking on the correlation of mortality and morbidity with race and culture. This chapter deals with homelessness among women of color and their children. The authors tackle stereotypes surrounding these conditions, and stress the communicable diseases and mental illnesses which could be prevented or remedied by health authorities. The roles of shame, isolation, prostitution, drug use (or inadequate rehabilitation), and sexual and physical abuse are brought to attention so as to offer insight in treating mental illness, STD's, substance dependence, and injuries. Domestic violence, a major health problem, is also covered here.

Available From: Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320, (805) 499-0721, www.sagepub.com.

Order #: 7911

Authors: Letiecq, B.L., Anderson, E.A., Koblinsky, S.A.

Title: Social Support of Homeless and Housed Mothers: A Comparison of Temporary and Permanent Housing Arrangements.

Source: Family Relations 47(4): 415-421, 1998. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article compares the social support of 115 low-income housed mothers and 92 homeless mothers residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing units, and doubled-up housing arrangements. All mothers had a preschool child in the Head Start program and the majority of the sample was African American. Results revealed that homeless mothers in emergency shelters and transitional housing had significantly less contacts with friends and relatives, could count on fewer people in times of need, and received less help from their families over a six-month period than housed mothers. Findings suggest that family service workers should devise strategies to help homeless families access and mobilize existing familial supports and develop new social support networks. Additional implication for policy development and practice are discussed (authors).

Order #: 5947

Authors: Letiecq, B.L., Anderson, E.A., Koblinsky, S.A.

Title: Social Support of Homeless and Permanently Housed Low-Income Mothers With Young Children.

Source: Family Relations 45(3): 265-272, 1996. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: The authors describe a study which compared the social support networks of 92 homeless and 115 permanently housed low-income mothers. Results revealed that homeless mothers were in significantly less contact with their friends/relatives, could count on fewer people for help and child care in times of need, and felt that their social networks were less helpful in raising their families than housed mothers. Also, longer stays in homelessness were predictive of less helpful social networks, hindering a family's return to permanent housing. Implications of these findings and recommendations for family service providers are discussed (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 13457

Authors: Levin, R., McKean, L., Raphael, J.

Title: Pathways To and From Homelessness: Women and Children in Chicago Shelters.

Source: Chicago, IL: Center for Impact Research, 2004. (Report: 16 pages)

Abstract: This report focuses on the situations of women and children who are currently homeless. The authors conducted interviews with 45 homeless women living in emergency shelters in Chicago during May, June, and July 2003. Shelter supervisors and staff were also interviewed for their observations on the needs of shelter residents. This report provides critical information and insight that can inform policy and practice regarding homeless families in Chicago within the limitations of the scope of the study (authors).

Available From: Center for Impact Research, 926 North Wolcott, Chicago, IL 60622, (773) 342-0630, www.impactresearch.org/documents/homelessnessreport.pdf.

Order #: 12735

Authors: Levine, I., Moss, S.

Title: Mental Health Resources on the Web for Families: A Quick Reference Guide.

Source: Orangeburg, NY: Nathan S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, 2002. (Monograph: 22 pages)

Abstract: This brief monograph was written specifically for families of persons with severe mental illness. It is intended to provide basic information strategies for new users of the internet; suggest ways in which the Internet can be used to find information, support, and other mental health resources; and to identify mental health sites on the web that may be particularly useful and relevant to families (authors).

Available From: Nathan S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, 140 Old Orangeburg Road, Orangeburg, NY 10962, (845) 398 - 6503, www.rfmh.org/nki/mhguide.pdf

Order #: 6053

Authors: Lewit, E.M., Baker, L.S.

Title: Child Indicators: Homeless Families and Children.

Source: The Future of Children 6(2): 146-158, 1996. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: This article focuses on available data on homeless families and children. The authors review different definitions of homelessness and the most common methods used to estimate the size of the homeless population. Data on subgroups of homeless children and adolescents in the United States is examined, and the duration of homelessness for families with children that use shelter service is discussed. Also, trends in the numbers of families who are at risk of losing their housing are examined.

Order #: 7391

Authors: Lindsey, E.W.

Title: Service Providers' Perception of Factors That Help or Hinder Homeless Families.

Source: Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services 79(2): 160-172, 1998. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: Eighty-nine homeless shelter directors in North Carolina and Georgia were surveyed to ascertain their perception of factors that help or hinder single-mother families in exiting homelessness. Respondents believed that mothers' attitudes and motivation were the most important factors in getting and keeping housing. Lack of social supports and relationship difficulties were the most significant problems faced in their attempts to exit from homelessness. Scarce housing was seen as the most significant barrier within the community. The author discusses the implications of the findings for service providers and communities in light of recent welfare reform legislation (author).

Families and Children

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- Authors:** Lindsey, E.W. **Order #: 7801**
- Title:** **The Impact of Homelessness and Shelter Life on Family Relationships.**
- Source:** Family Relations 47(3): 243-252, 1998. (Journal Article: 10 pages)
- Abstract:** This article explores mothers' perceptions of how homelessness and shelter life affected family relationships. Participants reported increased closeness and heightened quality and quantity of interaction with their children, but a disruption in their roles as disciplinarians and providers/caretakers. Factors which mothers perceived to affect relationships were shelter conditions (rules and interactions with staff and residents), the mother's emotional state, and the child's emotional state, temperament, and behavior. Implications for practice are suggested (author).
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- Authors:** Linehan, M.F. **Order #: 2000**
- Title:** **Children Who Are Homeless: Educational Strategies for School Personnel.**
- Source:** Phi Delta Kappan: 61-66, 1992. (Journal Article: 5 pages)
- Abstract:** This article focuses on how children are affected by homelessness, what school personnel can do to help alleviate some of the stresses placed on these children, and how the Massachusetts Department of Education and departments of education in other states are trying to prepare school personnel to serve this population of children in crisis. Four conditions characterize the experience of homeless children: constant moving, frequent change of schools, over-crowded living quarters, and lack of access to basic resources. The author presents intervention strategies for school personnel to assist homeless children and help alleviate each of these conditions.
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- Authors:** Lipman, J., Newman, S., Harkness, J. **Order #: 12370**
- Title:** **Paycheck to Paycheck: Working Families and the Cost of Housing in America.**
- Source:** New Century Housing 2(1): 1-52, 2001. (Report: 52 pages)
- Abstract:** This report, part of a series from the National Housing Conference's Center for Housing Policy (CHP) concerning the housing needs of America's working families, takes two approaches to discussing this question. First, it reviews the latest information from the 1999 American Housing Survey (AHS), and describes the overall number and characteristics of working families with critical housing needs. The second part of the analysis examines whether working families who earn the prevailing wages for selected occupations are able to pay reasonable costs for housing in the communities in which they live (authors).
- Available From:** Center for Housing Policy, 815 15th Street, Suite 538, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 393-5772, www.nhc.org.

Order #: 12520

Authors: Mancuso, D.C., Lieberman, C.J., Lindler, V.L., Moses, A.

Title: TANF Leavers: Examining the Relationship Between the Receipt of Housing Assistance and Post-TANF Well-Being.

Source: Cityscape Journal of Policy Development and Research (6)2: 123-138, 2003. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: This article describes the results of a study conducted in San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties, CA, to learn more about the circumstances of families leaving the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program and about the effects of housing assistance on post-TANF outcomes. The results show that housing-assisted leavers were more likely than non-housing-assisted leavers to belong to a minority racial/ethnic group, have more extensive welfare histories, be older, have more and older children in the household, have higher rates of welfare recidivism 18 months after leaving TANF, and have lower wages and total household incomes. Housing-assisted leavers were also much more likely than non-housing-assisted leavers to be working full time 18 months after leaving TANF. Non-housing-assisted leavers were more likely than housing-assisted leavers to live in extended-family or multifamily households and multiple-adult households. They were also more likely to be living in substandard or crowded housing 12 months after leaving TANF. Although the provision of housing assistance was associated with reduced crowding and, to a lesser extent, reduced TANF recidivism, it was not associated with a reduced risk of poor outcomes over a broader range of outcomes (authors).

Order #: 2091

Authors: Masten, A.S., Miliotis, D., Graham-Bermann, S.A., Ramirez, M., Neemann, J.

Title: Children in Homeless Families: Risks to Mental Health and Development.

Source: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology 61(2): 335-343, 1993. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This study examined the psychological adjustment of 159 homeless children in comparison with a sample of 62 low-income children living at home. As expected, homeless children were found to have greater stress exposure than housed poor children, as well as more disrupted schooling and friendships. Results suggest that homeless children share many of the risks and problems of other American children being reared in poverty (authors).

Order #: 7862

Authors: Masten, A.S., Sesma, A., Si-Asar, R., Lawrence, C., Miliotis, D., Dionne, J.A.

Title: Educational Risks for Children Experiencing Homelessness.

Source: Journal of School Psychology 35(1): 27-46, 1997. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

Abstract: In this article educational risks were investigated among 73 children (ages 6-11) from homeless families staying in a Minneapolis shelter. Families were recruited at the shelter and followed up after they had moved into their own housing. Access to school was not a problem. However, significant school success problems, defined in terms of achievement and classroom behavior, were found among the 59 African American children who were the primary focus of analysis. Moreover academic and behavioral problems often co-occurred, as did good achievement and good behavior. Results support the feasibility of research with highly mobile families whose children have extremely high risk for education problems. Implications are discussed for researchers and educators who share the goal of fostering school success among high-risk mobile children (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 5792

Authors: McChesney, K.Y.

Title: A Review of the Empirical Literature on Contemporary Urban Homeless Families.

Source: Social Service Review 69(3): 429-460, 1995. (Journal Article: 31 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews empirical research on urban homeless families. A conceptual model linking risk factors to family homelessness is presented. Three risk factors: single female-headed families, minority families, or young age of family head-- are known to increase the likelihood of family poverty. Four risk factors: substance abuse, childhood victimization of the mother, adult victimization of the mother, and pregnancy or recent birth-- are hypothesized to be associated with a higher likelihood of leaving permanent housing. Social support is hypothesized to be a buffering factor. Implications for these findings for social policy and program design are presented (author).

Order #: 13166

Authors: McIntire, J.L., Layzer, J., Weisberg, L.

Title: On Firmer Ground: Housing for Homeless and Near-homeless Families: An Evaluation of Washington State's Pilot Programs for Homeless and Near-homeless Families.

Source: Seattle, WA: University of Washington Institute for Public Policy and Management, 1992. (Report: 144 pages)

Abstract: This report is based on two pilot programs in Washington State that assisted homeless families with children: a homelessness prevention program and a transitional rental assistance program. The key findings of the independent evaluation are that it was successful, cost effective, and targeted. Available evidence indicates that the programs were very successful in preventing homelessness among families facing imminent eviction, and in stabilizing homeless families in permanent housing. These programs were found to be between two to three times as cost effective as emergency shelter expenditures, even among the most conservative assumptions. These programs targeted assistance to the very poorest families with children - families whose incomes average up to seventy-five percent of the poverty level. The evaluation of both pilots is based on client information, interviews with program staff and clients, and exit interviews with client families (authors).

Available From: University of Washington Institute for Public Policy and Management, Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs, Parrington Hall, Room 109, University of Washington, P.O. Box 353055, Seattle, WA 98195, (206) 543-4900, www.evans.washington.edu

Order #: 13212

Authors: Meadows-Oliver, M.

Title: Mothering in Public: A Meta-Synthesis of Homeless Women With Children Living in Shelters.

Source: Journal of Special Pediatric Nursing 8(4): 130-136, 2003. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This paper synthesizes the current qualitative literature on homeless women with children living in shelters. Eighteen qualitative studies on homeless women with children living in shelters were included in the synthesis. According to the authors, six reciprocal translations (themes) of homeless mothers caring for their children in shelters emerged. The results may be used by healthcare workers as a framework for developing intervention strategies directed toward helping mothers find new solutions to dealing with shelter living and innovative ways to resolve their homelessness (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 8953

Authors: Menke, E.M., Wagner, J.D.

Title: **A Comparative Study of Homeless, Previously Homeless, and Never Homeless School-aged Children's Health.**

Source: Issues in Comprehensive Pediatric Nursing 20(3): 153-173,1998. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to compare the mental health, physical health, and healthcare practices of homeless, previously homeless, and never homeless poor school-aged children. The study sample was 134 children ranging in age from 8 to 12 years. The children participated in health assessments and completed two psychometric tests: the Children's Depression Inventory and the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale. Their mothers completed the Child Behavior Problem Checklist and participated in an interview. The homeless, previously homeless, and never homeless children were similar in regard to their health assessment findings, reported health problems, healthcare practices, and CBCL scores. The proportions of homeless and previously homeless children with CDI scores in the clinical range were significantly greater than the never homeless poor children. The homeless children had significantly higher anxiety scores than the previously homeless and never homeless children. All groups of children were at risk for physical and mental health problems. The findings suggest that school-aged children who experience homelessness may be at greater risk for depression and anxiety than never homeless poor children.

Order #: 8748

Authors: Metraux, S., Culhane, D.P.

Title: **Family Dynamics, Housing and Recurring Homelessness Among Women in New York City Homeless Shelters.**

Source: Journal of Family Issues 20(3): 371-396, 1999. (Journal Article: 26 pages)

Abstract: This article looks at two sets of women who stayed in New York City homeless shelters in 1992--one set as part of a family and the other set as individuals--and at factors associated with an increased risk of their experiencing repeat shelter stays. Descriptive statistics and event history analysis indicate that regardless of whether the women stay in shelters with their families or by themselves, various family dynamics are associated with particular vulnerability to subsequent shelter stays, especially when the women are part of "young" families, are in households with absent children, or disclose a history of domestic violence. Exits from a shelter stay to one's own housing, on the other hand, has the strongest association with avoiding repeat shelter stays. These results suggest that family dynamics and the availability of affordable housing are two important focuses for efforts to reduce the incidence of homelessness among women (authors).

Order #: 1042

Authors: Molnar, J., Rath, W.R., Klein, T.P., Lowe, C., Hartmann, A.H.

Title: **Ill Fares the Land: The Consequences of Homelessness and Chronic Poverty for Children and Families in New York City.**

Source: New York, NY: Bank Street College of Education, 1991. (Report: 122 pages)

Abstract: This study was designed to explore the relationship among child development, family functioning, support services, and the conditions of chronic poverty and homelessness. The sample for the study was comprised of 160 3 to 5-year-old children and their families. Roughly half the families were recruited from New York City emergency shelter facilities. The other half, intended as a comparison group, were living in permanent housing, but dependent on public assistance for support. The purpose of the study was to assess child development within the context of the family unit as a whole, by examining the interrelationships of child and adult variables. By recruiting a comparison group as similar to sheltered families as possible, the authors sought to look specifically at the impact of homelessness on chronically poor families.

Available From: Bank Street College of Education, The Research Division, 610 West 112th Street, New York, NY 10025, (212) 875-4400, www.bankstreet.edu. (COST: \$14.50)

Families and Children

Order #: 1031

Authors: Molnar, J.M., Rath, W.R., Klein, T.P.

Title: **Constantly Compromised: The Impact of Homelessness on Children.**

Source: Journal of Social Issues 46(4): 109-124, 1990. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: This review summarizes the small body of research and literature to date that focuses on the specific effects of homelessness on children. In each of the major areas surveyed - health, development, and education - studies reveal that homeless children are not simply at risk; most suffer specific physical, psychological, and emotional damage due to the circumstances that usually accompany episodes of homelessness for families and children. The article concludes with a brief consideration of the research and policy implications of this research (authors).

Order #: 11060

Authors: Morris, P., Knox, V., Gennetian, L.A.

Title: **Welfare Policies Matter for Children and Youth: Lessons for TANF Reauthorization.**

Source: New York, NY: Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, 2002. (Report: 10 pages)

Abstract: This policy brief deepens our understanding of how changes in welfare policies affect the well-being of elementary school-age and adolescent children by showing how reforms targeted at parents can have important consequences for their children. Specifically, the findings reported here demonstrate that welfare policies that aim to improve the economic security of families can benefit elementary school-age children and can complement school-based interventions by giving children a better start in their education. For adolescents, the results suggest that policies that increase parental employment can have negative effects on school achievement, suggesting a new reason for policymakers to spur efforts to develop more flexible child care as well as strategies that can effectively engage low-income youth and help them move successfully into adulthood. Building on a synthesis of random assignment studies that evaluated nearly a dozen programs, this brief incorporates new long-term results from the National Evaluation of Welfare-to-Work Strategies (NEWWS) and the Canadian Self-Sufficiency Project (SSP), as well as just released findings from Connecticut's Jobs First program, to explore the effects of welfare and work policies on elementary school-age children. For adolescents, this brief reports emerging findings from syntheses of eight studies that evaluate the effects on adolescents of 16 programs that aimed to increase the self-sufficiency of low-income parents (authors).

Available From: Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, 16 East 34th Street, New York, NY 10016, (212) 340-8678, www.mdrc.org/Reports2002/NG_PolicyBrief/NGPolicyBrief.pdf.

Order #: 12051

Authors: Morris, P.A., Huston, A.C., Duncan, G.J., Crosby, D.A., Bos, J.M.

Title: **How Welfare and Work Policies Affect Children: A Synthesis of Research.**

Source: New York, NY: Next Generation Project, Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, 2001. (Report: 94 pages)

Abstract: In this report, the authors synthesize the results of five large-scale studies that together examine the effects on children of 11 different employment-based welfare and antipoverty programs aimed at single-parent families. The effects are evaluated on three key policy approaches: providing financial supports to working families, requiring single parents to work, and limiting the length of time families can receive welfare. The authors attempt to identify the program features that are associated with effects on children's school achievement, social behavior, and health. The article states that although most of the five studies were under way by 1996, they were designed to test the effects of many program features that have been implemented by the states since the federal welfare law of 1996 was passed (authors).

Available From: Next Generation Project, Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, 16 East 34 Street, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10016, (212) 532-3200, www.mdrc.org/NextGeneration.

Families and Children

Order #: 8725

Authors: Murrell, N.L., Scherzer, T., Ryan, M., Frappier, N., Abrams, A., Roberts, C.

Title: **The AfterCare Project: An Intervention for Homeless Childbearing Families.**

Source: Family and Community Health 23(3): 17-27, 2000. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: The AfterCare Project was designed to examine barriers to care and to expand outreach by using case management and home visiting to provide support, education, and linkages to health care services for families that were or are homeless in San Francisco. Project staff developed a survey to describe the participants and to provide program evaluation. Participants ages 15-40 years who were pregnant or parenting an infant six months old or younger completed the survey. Permanent housing, employment, and child care presented major challenges for the program participants and were critical to providing a stable life for participants and their families (authors).

Order #: 12898

Authors: Nabors, L., Sumajin, I., Zins, J., Rofey, D., Berberich, D.

Title: **Evaluation of an Intervention for Children Experiencing Homelessness.**

Source: Child and Youth Care Forum 32(4): 211-227, 2003. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: This study evaluated a two-part intervention provided during a summer program for children experiencing homelessness. First, teachers and the mental health team implemented a behavior management system to reinforce positive classroom behaviors. Second, a team of undergraduate and graduate students delivered mental health promotion services during classroom and small group activities. Mothers' and teachers' ratings indicated that the children's emotional and behavioral functioning was within normal limits and did not change over the course of the program. Mothers reported higher than normal levels of family distress. Lower school achievement was related to poor behavioral and emotional functioning and attrition. Strategies to ensure that low achievers and children with behavior problems do not drop out of summer programs need to be developed; shelters or schools may be optimal settings for providing family-focused interventions for this population (authors).

Order #: 13437

Authors: National Alliance to End Homelessness, Inc.

Title: **Tools to End Homelessness Among Families: Best Practice. Community Care Grant Program.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, Inc., 2003. (Program Description: 4 pages)

Abstract: This program description outlines the history and background, program structure, eligibility, program services, and housing access of the Community Care Grant Program, which helps families access housing without ever entering a homeless shelter program, and offers transitional, intensive case management services to ensure the family stabilizes in housing. Case management, funding and outcomes from 1998-2002, and recommendations are also discussed (authors).

Available From: National Alliance to End Homelessness, Inc., 1518 K Street, NW, Suite 206, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-1526, www.endhomelessness.org.

Families and Children

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- Order #: 13126**
- Authors:** National Alliance to End Homelessness.
- Title:** **Homes for Homeless Families Initiative: Media Project Toolkit.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2004. (Toolkit: 25 pages)
- Abstract:** The goal of this toolkit is to assist organizations in getting local media in on the effect of the President's budget on families who are homeless. This toolkit includes media activities, sample press releases, talking points, sample media advisory and instructions of organizing an on-site press conference, and requesting an editorial. A timeline is also provided to guide organizations in the use of the materials given (authors).
- Available From:** National Alliance to End Homelessness, 1518 K Street NW, Suite 206, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-1526, www.endhomelessness.org.
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- Order #: 13073**
- Authors:** National Center on Family Homelessness.
- Title:** **Social Supports for Homeless Mothers.**
- Source:** Newton Centre, MA: The National Center on Family Homelessness, 2003. (Monograph: 48 pages)
- Abstract:** This descriptive, qualitative study represents a collaborative effort between the National Center on Family Homelessness and the Health Care for the Homeless Clinician's Network to explore the social support experiences and needs of homeless mothers. Data for this study was collected from one hundred women at ten Health Care for the Homeless sites around the country using focus groups and a survey questionnaire. The purpose of this study was to help clinicians understand the contribution of supports that are critical to meet the challenges of poverty and to help families achieve and maintain permanent housing. This monograph begins with a review of the social support literature, especially as it pertains to poor women. The second chapter describes the study design and data collection methods, and the limitations of the study. Chapter three discusses the questionnaire findings, and chapters four and five summarize the analysis of information from the focus groups. The final chapter is on recommendations for best practices (authors).
- Available From:** The National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton Centre, MA 02459, (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org.
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- Order #: 9996**
- Authors:** National Coalition for the Homeless.
- Title:** **A Home in Between: Designing Transitional Housing for Women and Children.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1992. (Videotape: 13 minutes)
- Abstract:** This video focuses on the benefits of good architectural design in transitional housing for women and children. "A Home in Between" makes clear that the primary goal of transitional housing is relocation of residents to permanent affordable housing. However, transitional housing must be of the highest quality if it is to fit well into the community to serve the needs of those who live there temporarily. The video features two transitional residences in New York City's South Bronx -Lee Goodwin House, sponsored by the Phipps Houses and Shearson Lehman Hutton Residence, sponsored by Women in Need. It follows Freida Gaillard, a resident at Lee Goodwin, who leaves after an eight month stay, finds her own apartment, and prepares to return to school for a high school diploma so she can continue on to become a pediatric nurse.
- Available From:** National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 Fourteenth Street, NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, www.nationalhomeless.org.

Families and Children

Order #: 13189

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless.

Title: **Education of Homeless Children and Youth.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2004. (Fact Sheet: 5 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet examines the barriers to public education faced by children and youth who are homeless. The authors also discuss the progress states have made in removing those barriers, and current policy issues. A list of resources for further study is provided (authors).

Available From: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 Fourteenth Street, NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, www.nationalhomeless.org.

Order #: 13269

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless.

Title: **Homeless Families with Children.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2001. (Fact Sheet: 6 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet focuses on the devastating effects homelessness has on families, from physical and emotional health, to education and development. The authors discuss the dimensions, causes and consequences of family homelessness, and provide an overview of policy issues and a list of resources for further study (authors).

Available From: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 Fourteenth Street, NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, www.nationalhomeless.org.

Order #: 12348

Authors: National Head Start Training and Technical Assistance Resource Center.

Title: **Serving Homeless Families: Descriptions, Effective Practices, and Lessons Learned.**

Source: Arlington, VA: National Head Start Training and Technical Assistance Resource Center, 1999. (Report: 38 pages)

Abstract: This report is based on the projects implemented by 16 Head Start grantees to enhance access of homeless families to Head Start services, provide services responsive to the special needs of homeless children and families, identify effective methods of addressing the needs of homeless families, and implement and document replicable strategies for collaboration between Head Start programs and community agencies on behalf of homeless families. Based on the reviews of the projects' final reports, as well as telephone discussions with project administrators, this report provides information on the characteristics of the demonstration projects on families served, critical issues relevant to project implementation, challenges encountered and effective practices with respect to each issue, and key lessons learned (authors).

Available From: Head Start Information and Publication Center, 1133 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 450, Washington, DC 20005, (866) 763-6481, www.headstartinfo.org/pdf/Serving_Homeless_Families.pdf.

Families and Children

Order #: 7942

Authors: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.

Title: **Blocks to Their Future: A Report on the Barriers to Preschool Education for Homeless Children.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 1997. (Report: 108 pages)

Abstract: This report analyzes the progress made in advancing homeless children's access to public preschool education pursuant to the McKinney Act Education Program (MAEP) mandates. The report assesses the level of participation that homeless children have to preschool education; identifies the barriers that prevent their enrollment, attendance, and participation in preschool; and presents policy recommendations to ensure compliance with MAEP mandates. Findings from a survey of state officials charged with implementing MAEP, public preschool administrators, and emergency family shelter providers are presented. The author also reviews international trends in early childhood education for disadvantaged children.

Available From: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 1411 K Street NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-2535, www.nlchp.org (COST: \$25.00)

Order #: 11880

Authors: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.

Title: **SSI: The Rights of Homeless Children and Youth.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 2002. (Guide: 1 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet discusses why SSI benefits are provided to children and how to file an application for these benefits. Details on how long it takes to receive children's SSI benefits, and who can apply are all listed on this sheet.

Available From: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 1411 K Street, NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20005. (202) 638-2535, www.nlchp.org.

Order #: 11963

Authors: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness.

Title: **What About the Needs of Children Who are Homeless?**

Source: Delmar, NY: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 2003. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet discusses the statistics related to children within the homeless population. It also outlines the harmful effects of homelessness on children, which include emotional and behavioral problems, learning difficulties, and health issues.

Available From: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates, Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov.

Order #: 13002

Authors: New York City Family Homelessness Special Master Panel.

Title: **New York City Family Homelessness Prevention Report.**

Source: New York, NY: New York City Family Homelessness Special Master Panel, 2003. (Report: 82 pages)

Abstract: The New York City Family Homelessness Special Master Panel (SMP) charged with evaluating services and making recommendations has published its first report on the topic of family homelessness prevention. The SMP report outlines several key recommendations addressing policy areas including affordable housing, early identification, cross-agency coordination, community services, and legal representation. While this report is particular to New York City, it includes substantial findings that may be transferable to other jurisdictions (authors).

Available From: New York City Family Homelessness Special Master Panel, NYC Department of Homeless Services, 33 Beaver Street, 17th Floor, NY, NY 10004, (212) 361-8000, www.nyc.gov/html/dhs/pdf/preventionreport.pdf

Families and Children

Order #: 5793

Authors: Nord, M., Lulof, A.E.

Title: **Homeless Children and Their Families in New Hampshire: A Rural Perspective.**

Source: Social Service Review: 461-478, September 1995. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Abstract: The author examines 20 case studies of homeless students and their families in New Hampshire. The studies reveal that homelessness is a problem in rural, as well as urban areas. Homelessness for two-parent families came in the wake of economic reverses, while for single-parent families the precipitating event was family disruption. Homeless school children were found to suffer serious setbacks both academically and socially, including exhaustion, lack of time and a place to do homework, coordinating school schedules with work schedules, instability, out-of-school periods, frequent changes of school, and stigmatization. The authors conclude that these problems characterized not only the period of literal homelessness but also the entire residential crisis episode surrounding that period (authors).

Order #: 939

Authors: Notkin, S., Rosenthal, B., Hopper, K.

Title: **Families on the Move: Breaking the Cycle of Homelessness.**

Source: New York: Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 1990. (Report: 48 pages)

Abstract: This highly readable publication uses case studies of nine families to illustrate the possibilities and difficulties of developing an intensive case management model for working with homeless families. The goal of this pilot project was to reduce the risk of repeat homelessness and help families stabilize in their new surroundings. The project's intensive case management services were time-limited, in-home, family-based, accessible, skills-oriented, and premised on low worker caseloads. The authors focus their study and recommendations on four specific areas: refining the intensive case management model; training the casework staff to apply the model; correcting adverse features of the multiple service agencies that affect the lives of formerly homeless families; and improving the planning and coordination of these multiple services.

Available From: Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 250 Park Avenue, Suite 900, New York, NY 10017, (212) 551-9100, www.emcf.org. (FREE)

Order #: 12107

Authors: Nunez, R.

Title: **A Tale of Two Nations: The Creation of American "Poverty Nomads".**

Source: New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 1996. (Report: 5 pages)

Abstract: This report provides a snapshot of American homelessness today and a clear-sighted look at homelessness tomorrow. The author suggests that by further dismantling the safety net that protects millions of families living on the edge, policy-makers will ensure that the number of homeless and destitute families continues to grow well into the future. The report also describes what the author calls a growing class of Americans dominating the new era of homelessness: "poverty nomads", which are currently classified as the chronic homeless (author).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com.

Families and Children

Order #: 10719

Authors: Nunez, R.

Title: Family Homelessness in New York City: A Case Study.

Source: Political Science Quarterly 116(3): 367-379, 2001. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: The Institute for Children and Poverty performed a survey of 350 families, including over 600 children, living in shelters in New York City. What surfaced was not a story of two cities, but of two children—one with a prosperous and bright future, the other with poor health, sporadic education, and little social stability. With a rising number of families becoming homeless over the past twenty years, the latter child's story has become the poverty standard. As New York City approaches welfare time limits, family homelessness is exploding. Today, the city's family shelter system is at capacity. Over 16,000 men, women, and children spend their nights in shelters on a regular basis. This article describes results of the survey, illustrating it with charts and graphs to provide a clearer understanding of the situation at hand.

Order #: 5756

Authors: Nunez, R.

Title: Family Values Among Homeless Families.

Source: Public Welfare 53(4): 24-32, 1995. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article describes four family-focused, residential, education-based facilities operating in New York City which serves over 8,400 families. The author explains how these centers have had enormous success not only in ending the cycle of homelessness but in breaking the cycle of dependency as well. Also examined is a study of family structure and values among the City's homeless families. Results indicate that for America's poor, the family has become a loosely knit, transitory group. Also, education was found to be a strong predictor of the stability of family structure and of a family's ability to rise out of poverty and become independent.

Order #: 2367

Authors: Nunez, R.

Title: Hopes, Dreams and Promise: The Future of Homeless Children in America.

Source: New York, NY: Institute for Children and Poverty, Homes for the Homeless Inc., 1994. (Book: 252 pages)

Abstract: This book explores the complex issues fostering homelessness among families in the United States. Structural causes, demographics, and population characteristics are discussed as well as recent public policy concerning homeless families. In addition, a case study of family homelessness in New York City is presented, which, according to the author, provides an instructive glimpse at both the way homelessness is progressing and the changes in response to it. The Homes for the Homeless model of Residential Educational Training (RET) Centers, including descriptions of program components, is also reviewed (author).

Available From: Homes for the Homeless and The Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003 (212) 529-5252, www.homesforthehomeless.com (COST: \$15.95)

Families and Children

Order #: 3323

Authors: Nunez, R.

Title: Job Readiness: Crossing the Threshold From Homelessness to Employment.

Source: Journal of Children and Poverty 1(2): 71-84, 1995. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses the poorest of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients: homeless families. According to the author, homeless families with children suffer from a severe and chronic form of poverty that places heads of households outside the scope of traditional job training programs. To enable these individuals to participate in employment training requires a re-focusing of such programs, more appropriately, on job readiness. In particular, to effectively serve the homeless family population, job training programs must incorporate the crucial pre-training components of counseling, social services, and education to help the homeless heads of households reach the point where they are job ready, able to begin job training and become equipped with skills for successful employment (author).

Order #: 7716

Authors: Nunez, R., Collignon, K.

Title: Creating a Community of Learning for Homeless Children.

Source: Educational Leadership 55(2): 56-60, 1997. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: Many public schools in the United States provide academic assistance for homeless children, but only a handful of innovative model programs -- whether functioning as shelter within schools or schools within shelters -- provide comprehensive approaches to education. They have established "communities of learning" by incorporating referrals to adult education and family support services into specialized -- rather than special -- education for children. The authors discuss the educational needs and challenges facing homeless children, the concept of communities of learning, model programs, and community and school partnerships. The authors state that by broadening the vision beyond traditional children's education, we can learn from these models and effectively break the cycles of poverty and homelessness.

Order #: 8447

Authors: Nunez, R., Fox, C.

Title: A Snapshot of Family Homelessness Across America.

Source: Political Science Quarterly 114(2): 289-307, 1999. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

Abstract: In response to the gap between research and public policy, this study was designed to take a national snapshot of family homelessness. Its goals were to describe the typical homeless family, to identify common trends in income, housing, education, and employment histories of homeless families across regions, and to establish a foundation for future longitudinal analysis of these trends as they are influenced by changing economic forces and social policy measures. Surveys were conducted with 777 homeless parents with 2,049 homeless children. Families were drawn from a total of 58 residential and supportive service facilities for homeless families in ten cities across the nation. The article provides the results of the surveys, describing parent demographics, housing, education, employment and income, children, and welfare.

Families and Children

Order #: 10529

Authors: O'Neill, H., Garcia, K., Amerlynck, V., Blum, B.

Title: **Policies Affecting New York City's Low-Income Families.**

Source: New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, 2001. (Report: 8 pages)

Abstract: This report describes some of the most important policy and program changes affecting New York's low-income families, discusses a number of issues that have arisen in connection with those changes, and suggests several ways in which city, state, and federal governments might enhance the well-being of low-income families. In the aftermath of the tragic events of the eleventh of September, 2001, the challenges facing New York City's low-income families are even more urgent.

Order #: 12452

Authors: Pumariega, A., Winters, N.

Title: **The Handbook of Child and Adolescent Systems of Care: The New Community Psychiatry.**

Source: San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 2003. (Book: 547 pages)

Abstract: This book presents the latest thinking in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry written by a panel of child and adolescent psychiatrists. The handbook shows that the best way to help at-risk children is not in isolated treatment rooms but with community-based systems of care (SOC) that incorporate an interagency integration of services based on a client-centered and family empowering orientation. This resource is aimed at psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, counselors, pediatricians, nurses, educators, lawyers and judges, politicians, child advocates, parents, and families a guide to this new theory and practice.

Available From: Jossey-Bass, 989 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94103-1741, www.josseybass.com.

Order #: 11798

Authors: Quane, J.M., Rankin, B.H., Joshi, P.

Title: **Welfare, Children & Families: A Three City Study.**

Source: Policy Brief 2(4): 1-11, 2002. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: Housing subsidies play a significant role in alleviating financial strain and helping families make a successful transition from welfare to work. Recent welfare leavers without housing assistance pay 64 percent of their household income for rent and utilities, compared to 23 percent of recent leavers with assistance. Furthermore, 33 percent of recent leavers without a subsidy indicate that they are unable to make ends meet from month to month. Families on welfare and without housing subsidies spend more than 50 percent of their income on the cost of housing. Poor families that have never received welfare and are not the beneficiaries of housing assistance are also affected by the high costs of housing. Despite gains from housing subsidies, housing-assisted families are more likely to reside in undesirable neighborhoods where concerns about crime and social isolation are greater (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 2588

Authors: Quint, S.

Title: **Schooling Homeless Children: A Working Model for America's Public Schools.**

Source: Williston, VT: Teachers College Press, 1994. (Book: 160 pages)

Abstract: According to the author, despite the prevalence homelessness among families, until recently federal, state and local agencies have demonstrated more constraint than facilitation in addressing the profound educational and social challenges homeless children present for urban, suburban, and rural neighborhood schools. This book tells the story of how and why the Benjamin Franklin Day Elementary School in Seattle, Washington, developed a program homeless students and their families called Kids Organized On Learning In School (KOOL-IS). The author describes how both professionals and members of the community converted poor school into both an educational facility and social service agency with short and long-term goals for those participating in the program. The authors also reviews background issues concerning poverty, homelessness, and racism (author).

Available From: Teachers College Press, PO Box 20, Williston, VT 05495, (800) 575-6566, www.teacherscollegepress.com. (COST: \$16.95)

Order #: 6834

Authors: Rabideau, J.M.P., Toro, P.A.

Title: **Social and Environmental Predictors of Adjustment in Homeless Children.**

Source: In Smith, E.M., and Ferrari, J.R. (eds.), *Diversity Within the Homeless Population: Implications for Intervention*. Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Press, 1997. (Book Chapter: 17 pages)

Abstract: This chapter describes a study that examined social and environmental predictors of adjustment in homeless children using a sample of 32 mothers and 68 children who were referred to the Demonstration Employment Project-Training and Housing (DEPTH), which was based in Buffalo, NY. Based on information collected through mother and child interviews, socioenvironmental and maternal characteristics, and child adjustment measures were taken. The results indicated that homeless children were experiencing more behavior problems and depression as compared to the community norm. Factors such as the extent of domestic violence in the mother's recent relationships and the level of parenting hassles were related to this situation. The authors discuss the implications of their findings for intervention.

Order #: 1358

Authors: Rafferty, Y.

Title: **And Miles To Go: Barriers to Academic Achievement and Innovative Strategies for the Delivery of Educational Services to Homeless Children.**

Source: Long Island City, NY: Advocates for Children of New York, Inc., 1991. (Report: 179 pages)

Abstract: In this report, Advocates for Children (AFC) focuses on the educational needs of homeless children, obstacles to obtaining schooling and available services, and innovative strategies for the delivery of educational services. Part I provides an overview of the educational needs of homeless children, including a summary of the research literature on the educational problems and barriers; and a critique of the extent to which these initiatives address the identified needs and barriers to services. Part II focuses on AFC's field-based research to identify the obstacles to education confronting homeless children in New York City. The author describes barriers to timely and appropriate school placement, school attendance, and academic success; the extent to which support services are available to address these barriers; and barriers to accessing available support services.

Available From: Advocates for Children of New York, 151 W. 30th Street, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10001, (212) 947-9779, www.advocatesforchildren.org.

Families and Children

Order #: 1259

Authors: Rafferty, Y., Shinn, M.

Title: **The Impact of Homelessness on Children.**

Source: American Psychologist 46(11): 1170-1179, 1991. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews and analyzes community-based research on the effects of homelessness on children. Of particular concern are health problems, hunger, poor nutrition, developmental delays, anxiety, depression, behavioral problems, and educational underachievement. The authors discuss factors that may mediate the observed outcomes, including inadequate shelter conditions, instability, and inadequate or inaccessible residential services. The authors conclude with their recommendations for addressing the needs of homeless children, including daycare and early intervention programs, after-school programs, and the same or better standard of public education received by other children.

Order #: 11837

Authors: Reeg, B., Grisham, C., Shepard, A.

Title: **Families on the Edge: Homeless Young Parents and Their Welfare Experiences. A Survey of Homeless Youth and Service Providers.**

Source: Washington, DC: The Center for Law and Social Policy, 2002. (Report: 44 pages)

Abstract: Despite being almost universally eligible for welfare, many homeless young parents are not receiving needed services, and many aren't even aware that the welfare program exists, according to this report released by the National Network for Youth and CLASP. Even when homeless youth know about Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), they have trouble accessing or keeping benefits. This report also discusses how the TANF living arrangement rule for minors may be operating as a barrier to TANF services rather than as an opportunity to help homeless young parents find safe housing. It concludes with recommendations for federal and state policymakers (authors).

Available From: The Center for Law and Social Policy, 1015 15th Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 906-8000, www.clasp.org/Pubs/DMS/Documents/1037307545.54/edge_report.pdf

Order #: 1100

Authors: Rescorla, L., Parker, R. and Stolley, P.

Title: **Ability, Achievement, and Adjustment in Homeless Children.**

Source: American Orthopsychiatric Association 61(2): 210-220, 1991. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: Homeless 3-12 year-old children residing in city shelters were compared with a matched control group of 45 inner-city children on cognitive functioning and emotional-behavioral adjustment. School-age children in both groups did not differ significantly on most measures. Preschool homeless children exhibited slower development and more emotional-behavioral problems than did their domiciled peers, and significantly fewer were enrolled in early childhood programs. The feasibility of evaluating this population on standardized instruments is demonstrated, and implications of the study for social policy are discussed (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 7958

Authors: Riley, B., Fryar, N., Thornton, N.

Title: **Homeless on the Range: Meeting the Needs of Homeless Families with Young Children in the Rural West.**

Source: Zero to Three: 31-35, August-September 1998. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: Family BASICS (Building A Supportive, Integrated Community) is a model family support and prevention program that was created in response to the growing number of homeless families in Missoula, MT. In its six years of operation, this organization has found that these families have very few close or stable ties to family or friends and that social isolation leads to family homelessness, keeping families in crisis. To strengthen families and prevent homelessness, Family BASICS strives to reduce isolation, while respecting independence. This article looks at western Montana's youngest homeless or near-homeless citizens and presents an overview of the economic and housing adversities facing their families. Family BASICS' social support approach to homeless families with young children is described.

Available From: National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families, 2000 M Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 638-1144, www.zerotothree.org.

Order #: 1263

Authors: Robertson, M.J.

Title: **Homeless Women With Children: The Role of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.**

Source: American Psychologist 46(11): 1198-1204, 1991. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: For some women with children, alcohol and other drug use may be an important risk factor for homelessness because it may interfere with a woman's capacity to compete for scarce resources such as housing, employment, or services. The impact of various policy decisions on homeless women, their dependent children, and the family unit is considered, including women's right to privacy, criminalization of drug use, and scarcity of appropriate treatment programs for homeless women (author).

Order #: 1894

Authors: Rog, D.J.

Title: **The Evaluation of the Homeless Families Program: Challenges in Implementing a Nine-City Evaluation**

Source: In Rog, D. (ed.) Evaluating Programs for the Homeless. New Directions for Program Evaluation 52: 47-59. San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass, 1991. (Book Chapter: 13 pages)

Abstract: The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, initiated the Homeless Families Program to identify effective service approaches that could be replicated in other cities and communities. As part of this initiative, the foundation is funding a descriptive evaluation of the nine-city demonstration. This chapter describes the purpose, design, and potential of the Homeless Families Program evaluation. The chapter begins with a brief overview of the program, followed by a description of the evaluation design, methods, and proposed analyses. The chapter highlights the challenges of implementing the evaluation design and the lessons learned thus far, and it closes with a discussion of potential project and policy implications of the evaluation (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 7352

Authors: Rog, D.J., Gilbert-Mongelli, A.M., Lundy, E.

Title: The Family Unification Program Final Evaluation Report.

Source: Washington, DC: Child Welfare League of America Press, 1998. (Report: 62 pages)

Abstract: The intent of the Family Unification Program (FUP) is to reunify children with their parents or to prevent the out-of-home placement of children by providing timely housing assistance coordinated with child welfare services. Results show 85% of the families participating in the FUP were still housed after 12 months. Overall, FUP families made significant strides toward becoming reunified or being preserved as a family. Upon closure of the child welfare case 62% of the families needing reunification had all of their children returned to them, and 90% of the at risk families were able to keep all of their children. The authors conclude that FUP is a promising model because families who remained residentially stable were more likely to keep their children or have their children return home.

Available From: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., Publications Department, 440 First Street, NW, Third Floor, Washington DC 20001, (202) 638-2952, books@cwla.org, www.cwla.org.

Order #: 5594

Authors: Rog, D.J., Holupka, C.S., McCombs-Thirnton, K.L., Brito, M.C., Hambrick, R.

Title: Case Management in Practice: Lessons from the Evaluation of the RWJ/HUD Homeless Families Program.

Source: Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community 15(2): 67-82, 1996. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: Case management has been increasingly promoted as a strategy to prevent the initial experience of homelessness and its reoccurrence. The literature, although substantial for case management description and outcomes for individuals with mental illness, is sparse with details on how case management is implemented for families, let alone its effectiveness. The Homeless Families Program (HFP), coupling case management with Section 8 Housing have researched effectiveness in the following cities: Atlanta, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Denver, Colorado; Houston, Texas; Nashville, Tennessee; Oakland, California; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, California; and Seattle, Washington. This article presents a description of case management used in the HFP and discusses the lessons learned from studying its implementation that have application for other settings. The authors suggest that consideration needs to be given to system and agency demands on case managers, as well as the variety of competing demands inherent in providing in-home, long-term support to formerly homeless families.

Order #: 3427

Authors: Rog, D.J., Holupka, C.S., McCombs-Thornton, K.L.

Title: Implementation of the Homeless Families Program: 1. Service Models and Preliminary Outcomes.

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 65(4): 502-513, 1995. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the implementation and early outcomes of a large-scale, services-enriched housing program for homeless families across nine metropolitan sites. Differing models of case management and service access are described. Early reports on families' residential stability are high across all service models (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 5590

Authors: Rog, D.J., McCombs-Thornton, K.L., Gilbert-Mongelli, A.M., Brito, M.C., Holupka, C.S.

Title: **Implementation of the Homeless Families Program: 2. Characteristics, Strengths, and Needs of Participant Families.**

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 65(4): 514-528, 1995. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: The characteristics and needs of homeless families participating in a large-scale services-enriched housing program are examined. Although not a representative sample, participants constitute one of the largest subsets of homeless families in the literature. The sample, which encompasses nine states, is focused on families with multiple problems who have been recurrently homeless. The authors explore differing constellations of needs and implications for service delivery.

Order #: 7350

Authors: Rog, D.J., Gutman, M.

Title: **The Homeless Families Program: A Summary of Key Findings.**

Source: In Isaacs, S.L., and Knickman, J.R. (eds.), To Improve Health and Health Care. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass Inc., 1997. (Book Chapter: 23 pages)

Abstract: This chapter presents findings from the formal evaluation of the Homeless Families Program (HFP), which was jointly funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The chapter offers insights into the problems faced by homeless families as well as the obstacles faced by program managers trying to bring about system reform. The authors also discuss the challenges involved in designing and implementing "enriched services" accompanying housing for the homeless. The authors state that gains in residential stability achieved by the families in the HFP are encouraging, but families' reliance on federal support for their basic needs and their lack of progress in employment raise questions about how long their situations will remain stable.

Order #: 2727

Authors: Rossi, P.H.

Title: **Troubling Families: Family Homelessness in America.**

Source: American Behavioral Scientist 37(3): 342-395, 1994. (Journal Article: 53 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews empirical studies of homeless families and the shelters that serve them, and summarizes the social and demographic characteristics of the families and the organizational features of the shelters. According to the author, minorities are overrepresented among homeless families. In addition, many homeless families are headed by single young females. The author attributes the rise in the number of homeless families in the 1980s to the dearth of affordable housing and the decline in employment opportunities for minorities. Public policy initiatives are proposed to ameliorate family homelessness, including the restoration of adequate welfare payments, the expansion of housing subsidies, and the enlargement of employment opportunities for minority young people (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 9658

Authors: Sacks, J.Y., Sacks, S.,

Title: **Final Report of Project Activities. Homelessness Prevention Therapeutic Community for Addicted Mothers.**

Source: New York, NY: Center for Therapeutic Community Research, National Development and Research Institutes, 1998. (Report: 85 pages)

Abstract: This report describes a homelessness prevention therapeutic community (TC) for addicted mothers and their children developed in response to increasing numbers of homeless addicted mothers and families entering the Philadelphia shelter system. The program uses TC principles and methods as the foundation for recovery and the structure within which the homelessness prevention interventions unfold. The report describes the program's conceptual framework and logic model, setting, client profiles, goals, and interventions. The outcome evaluation compares the effectiveness of the homelessness prevention TC with a standard TC on both traditional outcomes and prevention outcomes. This program has considerable significance for policy and planning, especially for the development of integrated mother-child programs and for the application of TC principles and methods to homelessness prevention.

Available From: Center for Therapeutic Community Research, National Development and Research Institutes, 71 West 23rd Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10010, (212) 845-4400, mail@ndri.org, www.ndri.org.

Order #: 7777

Authors: Sacks, J.Y., Sacks, S., Harle, M., De Leon, G.

Title: **Homelessness Prevention Therapeutic Community (TC) for Addicted Mothers.**

Source: Alcohol Treatment Quarterly 17(1/2): 33-51, 1999. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

Abstract: This article describes a homelessness prevention therapeutic community (TC) for addicted mothers and their children developed in response to increasing numbers of homeless addicted mothers and families entering the Philadelphia shelter system. The program uses TC principles and methods as the foundation for recovery and the structure within which the homelessness prevention interventions unfold. The chapter describes the program's conceptual framework and logic model, setting, client profiles, goals, and interventions. The outcome evaluation compares the effectiveness of the homelessness prevention TC with a standard TC on both traditional outcomes and prevention outcomes. The authors state this program has considerable significance for policy and planning, especially for the development of integrated mother-child programs and for the application of TC principles and methods to homelessness prevention (authors).

Order #: 8950

Authors: San Agustin, M., Cohen, P., Rubin, D., Cleary, S.D., Erickson, C.J., Allen, J.K.

Title: **The Montefiore Community Children's Project: a Controlled Study of Cognitive and Emotional Problems of Homeless Mothers and Children.**

Source: Journal of Urban Health 76(1): 39-50, 1999. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: This study compares the prevalence of emotional, academic, and cognitive impairment in children and mothers living in the community with those living in shelters for the homeless. In New York City, 82 homeless mothers and their 102 children, aged 6 to 11, recruited from family shelters were compared to 115 nonhomeless mothers with 176 children recruited from classmates of the homeless children. Assessments included standardized tests and interviews. Mothers in shelters for the homeless showed higher rates of depression and anxiety than did nonhomeless mothers. Boys in homeless shelters showed higher rates of serious emotional and behavioral problems. Both boys and girls in homeless shelters showed more academic problems than did nonhomeless children. Study findings suggest a need among homeless children for special attention to academic problems that are not attributable to intellectual deficits in either children or their mothers. Although high rates of emotional and behavioral problems characterized poor children living in both settings, boys in shelters for the homeless may be particularly in need of professional attention.

Families and Children

Order #: 11312

Authors: Sard, B.

Title: A Housing Perspective on TANF Reauthorization and Support for Working Families.

Source: Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2002. (Report: 13 pages)

Abstract: This paper is divided into four sections. The introductory section briefly states the case for why housing issues should be considered as part of welfare reform. The second section lists proposed changes in the TANF statute. The third section lists proposed changes in housing programs and new housing initiatives that could proceed through the housing committees, as a parallel process to TANF reauthorization. The housing ideas are further divided into proposals targeted on current and recent TANF families, and proposals to address housing problems more broadly, including those of poor families with children. The fourth section is a set of proposed changes to federal housing programs that would promote marriage and family formation (authors).

Available From: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 820 First Street, NE, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 408-1080, www.cbpp.org/3-12-02hous.htm.

Order #: 12256

Authors: Sard, B.

Title: The Family Self-Sufficiency Program.

Source: Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2001. (Report: 41 pages)

Abstract: Family self-sufficiency (FSS) is a HUD program that encourages communities to develop local strategies to help assisted families obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency. Public housing agencies (PHAs) work with welfare agencies, schools, businesses, and other local partners to develop a comprehensive program that gives participating FSS family members the skills and experience to enable them to obtain employment that pays a living wage. This paper analyzes the value of the FSS program for tenants and PHA's and offers suggestions for overcoming perceived or actual barriers to PHA implementation or expansion of the program. It also highlights how welfare agencies may advance welfare reform goals by helping PHA's expand their programs and by encouraging families that receive TANF benefits to participate in FSS (authors).

Available From: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 820 First Street, NE, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 408-1080, www.cbpp.org.

Order #: 11094

Authors: Sard, B., Harrison, T.

Title: The Increasing Use of TANF and State Matching Funds to Provide Housing Assistance to Families Moving from Welfare to Work - 2001 Supplement.

Source: Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2001. (Report: 18 pages)

Abstract: The paper "The Increasing Use of TANF and State Matching Funds to Provide Housing Assistance to Families Moving from Welfare to Work" provides a detailed look at eight state and local programs that use federal TANF or state MOE funds to provide housing assistance to families attempting to make the transition from welfare to work. It also explains the issues that states and counties should consider in deciding which funding sources to use for particular housing programs. Since that paper was published, four additional states and localities, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Denver, CO have initiated housing programs using TANF funds. This supplemental paper first reviews HHS' relevant guidance and states' ability to transfer TANF funds to the Social Services Block Grant. It then explores the six new state and local initiatives that use TANF or MOE funds to help subsidize families' ongoing housing costs. These recent efforts provide further evidence that an increasing number of state and local governments are recognizing the importance of addressing families' housing needs as part of state welfare reform efforts (authors).

Available From: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 820 First Street, N.E., Suite 510, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 408-1080, www.cbpp.org/12-3-01hous.htm.

Families and Children

Order #: 11274

Authors: Sard, B., Waller, M.

Title: **Housing Strategies to Strengthen Welfare Policy and Support Working Families.**

Source: Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2002. (Report: 12 pages)

Abstract: This brief offers a policy agenda to reduce the affordable housing gap, encourage location decisions that are more accessible to jobs, and support replication of housing strategies that appear to increase the likelihood of a successful transition from welfare to work. The affordable housing gap has adverse consequences for low-income families trying to work. A growing body of research suggests that providing housing assistance to low-income families and enabling families to live closer to employment opportunities may help welfare recipients get and keep jobs. The reauthorization of welfare this year, and the consideration of major housing bills, provide opportunities to implement changes that would support these welfare policy goals (authors).

Available From: The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 797-6000, www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/sardwallerhousingwelfare.pdf.

Order #: 5511

Authors: Schmitz, C.L., Wagner, J.D., Menke, E.M.

Title: **Homelessness as One Component of Housing Instability and Its Impact on the Development of Children in Poverty.**

Source: Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless 4(4): 301-317, 1995. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Abstract: The number of families with children living in poverty and experiencing housing instability and homelessness has increased dramatically over the last two decades. The authors explain that understanding the impact of this on the emotional, behavioral, and cognitive development of children is imperative. This research examined the effects of homelessness and housing instability on 133 children aged 8 to 12 years living in poverty. Results indicate that whether a child is currently homeless is not as significant as overall stability which may have a long range effect on a child's future development.

Order #: 8873

Authors: Schmitz, C.L., Wagner, J.D., Menke, E.M.

Title: **The Interconnection of Childhood Poverty and Homelessness: Negative Impact/Points of Access.**

Source: Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services 82(1): 69-77, 2001. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: The authors state that child poverty negatively impacts the development of children and family homelessness compounds the issue. Both have dramatically increased over the last two decades with far-reaching, poorly understood consequences. The impact of the instability of poverty and homelessness on children is often hidden or difficult to comprehend. Few studies critically examine the impact on a child's sense of safety and security. Using mixed method inquiry, this research sought to examine the effects of poverty and homelessness on children 8 to 12 years of age. Results indicate that homelessness leaves children feeling a decreased sense of support and an increased sense of isolation (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 12791

Authors: Schwartz, W.

Title: A Guide to Promoting Children's Education in Homeless Families.

Source: New York, NY: ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, 1995. (Guide: 5 pages)

Abstract: This document discusses suggestions for helping homeless parents become partners in their children's education. Homeless parents, like all parents, want their children to get a good education so they can have a happy and productive adulthood, and most are eager to help their children in any way they can. They may need special help in supporting their children, because some of them may not think they have the ability or resources to do so on their own. It is important to help homeless parents overcome these obstacles because children receive an important message about the value of schooling when their parents participate in school activities. In addition, parents can benefit personally from school involvement. While schools always encourage parent involvement, they may not be able to devote a lot of resources to recruiting hard-to-reach parents (author).

Available From: ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Institute for Urban and Minority Education, Main Hall, Room 303, Box 40, New York, NY 10027-6696, (800) 601-4868, <http://npin.org/library/1998/n00070/n00070.html>

Order #: 12792

Authors: Schwartz, W.

Title: School Programs and Practices for Homeless Students.

Source: New York, NY: ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, 1995. (Guide: 4 pages)

Abstract: This guide offers strategies for developing and improving education for students who are homeless. Most urban schools have created special programs for homeless students to help them succeed academically, and to offer them access to social services and a safe and stress-free environment. School policies for homeless students are concerned primarily with increasing overall well-being. They also take account of each student's individual differences, and do not make assumptions about a child's potential based on living situation. The teaching methods that work best with them are those that are successful with all urban students. Offering students respect, caring, and understanding, along with more concrete supports not available at home, can do as much to enhance their ability to learn as can discrete educational strategies (author).

Available From: ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Institute for Urban and Minority Education, Main Hall, Room 303, Box 40, New York, NY 10027-6696, (800) 601-4868, <http://eric-web.tc.columbia.edu/digest/dig105.asp>

Order #: 12448

Authors: Scott-Lennox, J., Rose, R., Bohlig, A., Lennox, R.

Title: The Impact of Women's Family Status on Completion of Substance Abuse Treatment.

Source: Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research 27(4): 366-379, 2000. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the role of family status and demographic characteristics in explaining the nearly sixty percent drop out rate for women in substance abuse treatment. Data from the administrative record files of the Illinois Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA) for the fiscal year 1996-97 were analyzed for women age 12 or older who completed intake for publicly funded substance abuse treatment and whose outpatient treatment records were closed at year-end. According to the authors, multivariate logistic regression models found that the likelihood of not completing treatment was greatest for women who were African American, pregnant, had custody of minor children, or were younger than age 21. The article also states that African American women who had children in foster care were more likely to complete treatment. Implications for treatment and research are discussed (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 2496

Authors: Seltser, B.J., Miller, D.E.

Title: **Homeless Families: The Struggle for Dignity.**

Source: Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1994. (Book: 154 pages)

Abstract: The purpose of this book is to help the reader understand the experience of homeless families in the United States. By interviewing 100 families living in homeless shelters in Los Angeles, the authors have attempted to provide a window into the experience of being a homeless parent and to understand what it means to be homeless. The book is divided into four parts: Part One introduces the reader to the broad picture of homelessness among families; Part Two describes the experiences of homeless families living in the Los Angeles shelter system; Part Three examines some of the ways in which homeless parents cope with and make sense of their experiences; and Part Four focuses on dignity and how it relates to the experiences of homeless people. Part Four also discusses various broader cultural values that affect the ways in which the public responds to homeless families (authors).

Available From: The University of Illinois Press, 1325 South Oak Street, Champaign, IL 61820, (800) 537-5487, uipress@uillinois.edu, www.press.uillinois.edu. (COST: \$14.95 paperback) (ISBN 0-252-06327-9).

Order #: 7054

Authors: Shane, P.G.

Title: **What About America's Homeless Children?**

Source: Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1996. (Book: 247 pages)

Abstract: This book examines the social factors that create homeless situations for children and the personal and educational problems that can result from them. The health risks - including unsanitary living conditions, poor nutrition, physical assault, and lack of access to health care - are explored. Also presented are ethnographic case studies of children in urban shelters, families in a shelter program, and people who "survived" a homeless youth experience. The history of programs, both governmental and nongovernmental, and policies for homeless youth are also examined. The book concludes with recommendations for policies and programs that can prevent homelessness for children.

Available From: Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320, (805) 499-0721, www.sagepub.com. (COST: \$26.00) (ISBN 0-8039-4983-9)

Order #: 9951

Authors: Sharfstein, J., Sandel, M., Kahn, R., Bauchner, H.

Title: **Is Child Health at Risk While Families Wait for Housing Vouchers?**

Source: American Journal of Public Health 91(8): 1191-1192, 2001. (Journal Article: 2 pages)

Abstract: In this study, the families surveyed were due to receive Section 8 vouchers from the Boston Housing Authority in the summer of 1999. The study directly assessed the risks facing families poised to benefit from a policy intervention: the Section 8 voucher. Families reported high rates of housing hazards in their pre-Section 8 living conditions. The study concludes that policymakers cannot ignore the growing evidence that housing policies have important health consequences and suggests that expanding access to vouchers may immediately improve the health of America's children.

Families and Children

Order #: 7431

Authors: Shinn, M.

Title: Family Homelessness: State or Trait?

Source: American Journal of Community Psychology 25(6): 755-769, 1997. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: This article compares conceptualizations of homelessness as a temporary state through which people pass or as a permanent trait that emanates from individual characteristics. Evidence from a longitudinal study of 564 homeless families in New York City supports the view that for families, homelessness is a temporary state that is resolved by the provision of subsidized housing. The author concludes that governments should take a more active role in reducing homelessness by providing greater access to subsidized housing.

Order #: 6435

Authors: Shinn, M., Weitzman, B.C.

Title: Homeless Families Are Different.

Source: In Baumohl, J. (ed), Homelessness In America. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 109-122, 1996. (Book Chapter: 14 pages)

Abstract: In this chapter, the authors argue that parents in homeless families, while similar to parents in other poor families, are different from homeless adults who are not part of family units. The authors discuss how social policy shapes our understanding of homeless families; survey characteristics of homeless families in comparison to both poor housed families and homeless adults; examine how poverty and the shortage of low income housing can contribute to family homelessness; describe effects of homelessness on children who are part of families; and discuss policies to reduce homelessness and its adverse consequences for families. The authors contend that observers who conclude that single parenthood is the primary cause of homelessness among families ignore the fact that other poor families are at least as likely to be headed by single mothers.

Available From: Greenwood Publishing Group, 88 Post Road West, Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881, (203) 226-3571, www.greenwood.com (ISBN: 0-89774-869-7, COST: \$55.95).

Order #: 7858

Authors: Shinn, M., Weitzman, B.C., Stojanovic, D., Knickman, J.R., Jiminez, L., Duchon, L., James, S., Krantz, D.H.

Title: Predictors of Homelessness Among Families in New York City: From Shelter Request to Housing Stability.

Source: American Journal of Public Health 88(11): 1651-1657, 1998. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article examines predictors of entry into shelter and subsequent housing stability for a cohort of families receiving public assistance in New York City. Interviews were conducted with 266 families as they requested shelter and with a comparison sample of 298 families selected at random from the welfare caseload. Respondents were reinterviewed five years later. Demographic characteristics and housing conditions were the most important risk factors for shelter entry, and enduring poverty and disruptive social experiences also contributed. Five years later, four fifths of sheltered families had their own apartment. Receipt of subsidized housing was the primary predictor of housing stability among formerly homeless families. The authors conclude that housing subsidies are critical to ending homelessness among families (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 12799

Authors: Silver, G., Pañares, R.

Title: **The Health of Homeless Women: Information for State Maternal and Child Health Programs.**

Source: Baltimore, MD: Women's and Children's Health Policy Center, 2000. (Research Brief: 8 pages)

Abstract: The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant program (Title V of the Social Security Act) provides leadership to both the public and private sector to build the infrastructure for health care strategies addressing the needs of all mothers and children in the Nation, particularly low-income and other vulnerable isolated populations with limited access to health care. One population for which it is particularly challenging to provide health care is homeless women. The number of homeless women and families continues to increase, and the importance of developing strategies to reach these women and children becomes even more critical (authors).

Available From: Women's and Children's Health Policy Center, Department of Population and Family Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, 615 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21205, (410) 502-5443, www.jhsph.edu/wchpc/pub/homeless.pdf

Order #: 8845

Authors: Smith, E.M., North, C.S., Fox, L.W.

Title: **Eighteen-Month Follow-Up Data on a Treatment Program for Homeless Substance Abusing Mothers.**

Source: Journal of Addictive Diseases 14(4): 57-72, 1995. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: In response to the dearth of data on substance abuse treatment among mothers who are homeless, this article presents 18-month follow-up data on 149 homeless mothers with young children enlisted in a substance abuse treatment program. The effects of residential compared to nonresidential services were evaluated over the follow-up period. Although dropout rates were high, predictors of dropout were identified, and the residential had a lower dropout rate compared to the nonresidential group. Members of both groups evidenced improvement in alcohol and drug problems and in housing stability, regardless of the amount of time they spent in the program. This project demonstrated that homeless mothers can be more successfully engaged in substance abuse programs with provisions of residential placement in addition to participation in a therapeutic community (authors).

Order #: 12072

Authors: Smith, E.M., North, C.S., Heaton, T.M.

Title: **A Substance Abuse Recovery Program for Homeless Mothers with Children: St. Louis.**

Source: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 10(3-4): 91-100, 1993. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses the existing substance abuse programs, and their men-oriented structure. The authors assert that this structuring causes serious limitations in many programs' abilities to help women. They separate mothers from their children during treatment and focus on adult recovery rather than being family oriented. The article focuses on the Grace Hill Family Center intervention program which was designed specifically for the substance abuse treatment needs of homeless mothers in St. Louis. The authors analyze the Center's three approaches, which include strengthening neighbors so they may help others, traditional 12-step recovery services, and Yablonsky's theory of the therapeutic community (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 1998

Authors: Somers, A.

Title: Domestic Violence Survivors.

Source: In Roberston, M. J. and Greenblatt, M. (eds.), Homelessness: A National Perspective. New York, NY: Plenum Press 1992. (Book Chapter: 8 pages)

Abstract: This chapter examines the causes of domestic violence, and characteristics of the population of domestic violence survivors. The author further examines the needs of homeless domestic violence survivors and their children, and the services that are currently available.

Available From: Plenum Press, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013, (212) 620-8000, www.wkap.nl.

Order #: 6869

Authors: Stahler, G.J., Godboldte, C., Shipley, T.E., Shandler, I.W., Ijoy, L., Weinberg, A., Harrison-Horn, N., Nichols, C., Simons, L., Koszowski, L.

Title: Preventing Relapse Among Crack-Using Homeless Women with Children: Building Bridges to the Community.

Source: In Smith, E.M., Ferrari, J.R. (eds.), Diversity Within the Homeless Population: Implications for Intervention. Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Press, 1997. (Book Chapter: 14 pages)

Abstract: This chapter discusses an innovative treatment and aftercare program for urban homeless crack addicted women with children that involves a partnership between a residential treatment facility and a coalition of African-American church congregations in Philadelphia. The target population for this program are women with children under six years old who are either homeless or residentially unstable, and who are addicted to crack cocaine. The program is designed to prevent relapse and maintain sobriety by linking inpatient treatment to culturally sensitive, community-based interventions. The authors conclude that the initial results seem to be promising in terms of graduation rates and relapse, but that the effectiveness of the project needs to be evaluated using a rigorous comparative design.

Available From: Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, New York, NY 13904, (800) 429-6784, www.haworthpressinc.com.

Order #: 13009

Authors: Stegman, M., Davis, W., Quercia, R.

Title: Tax Policy as Housing Policy: The EITC's Potential to Make Housing More Affordable for Working Families.

Source: Washington, DC: Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy at the Brookings Institution, 2003. (Report: 15 pages)

Abstract: An analysis of how the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) could alleviate severe housing cost burdens where housing consumes at least half of household income finds that despite the economic prosperity of the late 1990s, housing became less affordable for millions of working families. Because current housing programs cannot fully close the affordability gap, policymakers should consider expanding support in the tax code for working families to help a greater number meet the high and rising costs of housing (authors).

Available From: Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy at the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington DC 20036, (202) 797-6139, www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/20031104_Stegman.pdf

Families and Children

Order #: 11901

Authors: Stein, J., Leslie, M.B., Nyamathi, A.

Title: **Relative Contributions of Parent Substance Use and Childhood Maltreatment to Chronic Homelessness, Depression, and Substance Abuse Problems Among Homeless Women: Mediating Roles of Self-Esteem and Abuse in Adulthood.**

Source: Child Abuse and Neglect 26(10): 1011-1027, 2002. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Abstract: This article is based on a study that explores simultaneously the relative effects of childhood abuse and early parental substance abuse on later chronic homelessness, depression, and substance abuse problems in a sample of homeless women. The authors also examine whether self-esteem and recent violence can serve as mediators between the childhood predictors and the dysfunctional outcomes (authors).

Order #: 8088

Authors: Stojanovic, D., Weitzman, B.C., Shinn, M., Labay, L.E., Williams, N.P.

Title: **Tracing the Path Out of Homelessness: The Housing Patterns of Families after Exiting Shelter.**

Source: Journal of Community Psychology 27(2): 199-208, 1999. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This article explores housing patterns of homeless families after shelter exit in order to study the role of subsidized housing in the achievement of residential stability. Families interviewed prior to their first entry into emergency shelter were interviewed five years later. At follow-up, 80% were in their own apartments and only 3% were still in shelter. Of 114 families who obtained subsidized housing after their first shelter exit, 83 were still there an average of 3.3 years later. Nearly half of 119 of the families who left shelter without a subsidized apartment returned to shelter, but a majority obtained subsidized apartments and achieved stability after a subsequent shelter stay (authors).

Order #: 11157

Authors: Straka, D., Tempel, C., Lipson, K.

Title: **TANF Funding for Services in Supportive Housing for Homeless Families and Young Adults.**

Source: New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2001. (Report: 25 pages)

Abstract: This report sets forth a legal and policy analysis to support a model approach to using federal and state welfare funds to finance essential services for homeless families, families at risk of becoming homeless, homeless youth and young adults aging out of foster care, who face multiple barriers to stability and self-sufficiency. Many states have available large sums of money in the form of a federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant surplus and a potential shortfall in State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditures. These funds are well-suited to fill the gap in financing for supportive housing for homeless families, those at risk of homelessness, and young adults who would otherwise become homeless. In the fifth year of welfare reform, the time is ripe to implement family and young adult supportive housing initiatives (authors).

Available From: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, Seventeenth Floor, New York, NY 10004, www.csh.org.

Families and Children

Order #: 12522

Authors: Swartz, R.J.

Title: The Housing Situation of Low-Income Families in Milwaukee.

Source: Cityscape Journal of Policy Development and Research (6)2: 159-171, 2003. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: This article uses survey findings to explain the housing situation of low-income families living in Milwaukee. The results show that roughly a quarter of the respondents had worst-case housing needs. Although respondents with worst-case housing needs were similar to other respondents in many respects, they were less likely to live with another adult, less likely to work, and more likely to rely on government assistance. Respondents receiving housing assistance were more likely to receive government benefits and had lower total income and lower earnings from employment than those not receiving housing assistance, despite similar employment rates for the two groups. Respondents receiving housing assistance, however, reported a higher standard of living than other respondents. Working respondents had much higher incomes, with only slightly higher rents, and reported a higher standard of living than unemployed respondents (author).

Order #: 7795

Authors: Taylor, T., Brown, M.

Title: Young Children and Their Families Who are Homeless.

Source: Washington, DC: Georgetown University Child Development Center, 1996. (Monograph: 51 pages)

Abstract: Supported by a broad array of federal, state, local, and private funding, the Georgetown University Child Development Center provides an interdisciplinary approach to service, training, technical assistance, research, community outreach, and policy analysis. This monograph describes a University Affiliated Program's initiative which targets the developmental needs of children birth to five years of age who are homeless and the services and supports provided to their families. It provides a description of the children and families served by one of the initiative's projects and an approach for the identification and referral of children who present with developmental delays and disabilities. Interventions that have been successful with families as well as barriers to accessing services are delineated. Also, recommendations for advocacy and policy development within the developmental disabilities network are given. The goal of this monograph is to bring the issue of homelessness and its impact on the development of young children to the attention of a national audience and to influence state and national policy through the developmental disabilities network.

Available From: The Georgetown University Child Development Center, Center for Child Health and Mental Health Policy, 3307 M St. NW, Suite 401, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 687-8899, www.georgetown.edu/research/gucdc.

Order #: 5539

Authors: Thrasher, S.P., Mowbray, C.T.

Title: A Strengths Perspective: An Ethnographic Study of Homeless Women with Children.

Source: Health and Social Work 20(2): 93-101, 1995. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article describes an ethnographic study of homeless women with children that examined the prevailing strengths of this population. The women's strengths were identified in seeking housing, caring for children, and remaining connected to social contacts to keep their families together. The authors suggest that ethnography provides guideposts for social workers as they search for practice models.

Families and Children

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- Authors:** Tusan, C.V. **Order #:** 7215
- Title:** **Homeless Families from 1980-1996: Casualties of Declining Support for the War on Poverty.**
- Source:** Southern California Law Review 70(4): 1141-1237, 1997. (Journal Article: 97 pages)
- Abstract:** This article offers a comprehensive examination of issues concerning homeless families between 1980 and 1996. The author discusses four topics: a portrait of homeless families; factors contributing to homelessness; the mental, emotional, economic, and physical costs of current programs; and policy suggestions for ending family homelessness. The article concludes with recommendations to shift policy away from emergency assistance programs and suggests the expansion of model preventive and transitional housing programs.
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- Authors:** United States Department of Education. **Order #:** 13186
- Title:** **Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program: Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2003. (Program Description: 36 pages)
- Abstract:** The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, Subtitle VII-B, is the federal law that entitles children who are homeless to a free, appropriate public education, and requires schools to remove barriers to their enrollment, attendance, and success in school. This program description provides information on the McKinney-Vento Act's Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) program, as well as resources for advocates, teachers, service providers, and administrators (authors).
- Available From:** U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20202, (800) USA-LEARN, www.ed.gov/index.jhtml.
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- Authors:** United States Department of Health and Human Services. **Order #:** 1108
- Title:** **Homeless Families with Children: Programmatic Responses of Five Communities (Volume I and II: Cross-Site Comparisons and Findings, Site Visit Reports and Program Profiles).**
- Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991. (Report: 134 pages)
- Abstract:** This exploratory study examines the ways in which existing programs or service delivery systems have adapted to meet the needs of homeless families with children. Volume I begins with an overview of the problem of family homelessness based on a review of the literature and discussions with national experts and prominent service providers, advocates, and public officials in major U.S. cities. The core of this report is the presentation of cross-findings from site visits to programs for homeless families in Atlanta, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Minneapolis, Minnesota and Oakland, California. These findings are grouped into two categories: findings related to coordination of services and findings related to comprehensiveness of services.
- Available From:** Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, HHS Building, Room 438-F, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201, (202) 245-6445, www.hhs.gov. (FREE)

Families and Children

Order #: 6746

Authors: United States Department of Health and Human Services.

Title: **Strengthening Homeless Families: A Coalition-Building Guide.**

Source: Washington, DC: Health Resources and Services Administration, Administration for Children and Families, undated. (Guide: 46 pages)

Abstract: The purpose of this guide is to assist shelters and community-based agencies to plan, develop, and implement collaborative services designed to strengthen homeless families and create systematic change within the community. Chapter One provides a brief overview of the multiple needs of homeless families and children. It frames the rationale for a comprehensive, collaborative, community-based approach. Chapter Two discusses the strategic planning process -- the conceptual framework for coalition building -- and lays the foundation for the specific coalition-building issues and strategies. Chapter Three is a step-by-step implementation guide to collaboration among shelters and traditional and nontraditional allies. Also included are an appendix and references for further reading.

Available From: Administration for Children and Families, 370 L'Enfant Promenade SW, Washington, DC 20201, www.acf.dhhs.gov.

Order #: 6852

Authors: United States Department of Health and Human Services.

Title: **Strengthening Homeless Families: An Annotated Resource Guide.**

Source: Rockville, MD: Health Resources and Services Administration, Administration for Children and Families, 1994. (Guide: 55 pages)

Abstract: The purpose of this annotated resource guide is to assist shelter staff to enhance their understanding of child abuse and neglect; to create temporary housing environments that support and strengthen families; and to build collaborative, community-based approaches to preventing child abuse and neglect. Chapter One presents a brief overview of homelessness in the U.S., including a discussion of the risk of child abuse and neglect among homeless families. Chapter Two provides an overview of the signs and symptoms of child abuse and neglect as well as reporting requirements when abuse or neglect is suspected. Chapter Three delineates the complex needs of families and children and briefly describes a variety of programs that have been implemented. Also included in the guide are appendices containing a list of national resources, a bibliography, and an annotated reading list.

Available From: Health Resources and Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, www.hrsa.gov.

Order #: 12724

Authors: University of the State of New York Office of Workforce Preparation and Continuing Education.

Title: **Education for Homeless Adults: Strategies for Implementation. Volume III-Family Literacy and More Lessons.**

Source: Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York Office of Workforce Preparation and Continuing Education, undated. (Manual: 136 pages)

Abstract: This manual is the third in a three volume set, focused on educating adults whose weakness in basic skills reduces their chances to get or keep jobs. This volume continues to address a number of important topics in its sample lessons. In addition to the core of lessons developed by New York State educators, the authors also chose lessons from homeless education programs in other states and revised them to meet program needs. This volume consists of three sections. The first section describes a family literacy approach for homeless adults and children. The information and lessons in this section provide an opportunity to begin mitigating the trauma of homelessness in a supportive environment. The second section focuses on implementing sample lessons which address a myriad of pressing issues. The third section consists of additional lessons to keep the reader's students focused, motivated, and excited about learning (authors).

Available From: Hudson River Center for Program Development, Inc., 102 Mosher Road, Glenmont, New York 12077, (518) 432-4005, www.hudrivctr.org/womanhth.pdf

Order #: 8122

Authors: Vostanis, P., Grattan, E., Cumella, S.

Title: Mental Health Problems of Homeless Children and Families: Longitudinal Study.

Source: British Medical Journal 316(7135): 899-902, 1998. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the mental health needs of homeless children and families before and after rehousing using a longitudinal study. A cross sectional, longitudinal study of 58 rehoused families with 103 children and 21 comparison families with 54 children of low socioeconomic status in stable housing was conducted in Birmingham, England. Results indicated that mental health problems remained significantly higher in rehoused mothers and their children than in the comparison group. Homeless mothers continued to have significantly less social support at follow up. Mothers with a history of abuse and poor social integration were more likely to have children with persistent mental health problems. The authors conclude that local strategies for rapid rehousing into permanent accommodation, effective social support and health care for parents and children, and protection from violence and intimidation should be developed and implemented.

Order #: 6919

Authors: Vostanis, P., Grattan, E., Cumella, S., Winchester, C.

Title: Psychosocial Functioning of Homeless Children.

Source: Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 36(7): 881-889, 1997. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to investigate the psychosocial characteristics of homeless children and their parents. Homeless families were assessed within two weeks of admission to seven hostels and were compared with a group of housed families matched for socioeconomic status. Homeless families primarily consisted of single mothers and an average of two children, who had become homeless because of domestic violence or violence from neighbors. Findings concluded that homeless mothers and children have high rates of psychosocial morbidity, which are related to multiple risk factors and chronic adversities. Their complex needs should be best met by specialized and coordinated health, social, and educational services (authors).

Order #: 11159

Authors: Vostanis, P., Tischler, V., Cumella, S., Bellerby, T.

Title: Mental Health Problems and Social Supports Among Homeless Mothers and Children Victims of Domestic and Community Violence.

Source: International Journal of Social Psychiatry 47(4): 30-40, 2001. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This paper reports on the prevalence of mental health problems in homeless parents and children who have experienced domestic and neighborhood violence and their access to social support networks. Children and mothers who have suffered domestic or neighborhood violence constitute a high risk group, although it has not been clear whether their mental health needs are specifically related to the type of violence. Three groups of families who had become homeless were compared: those experiencing domestic violence (48 with 75 children), victims of neighborhood violence (14 with 29 children), and those who became homeless for other reasons (31 with 54 children). Mothers completed a service use semi-structured interview, the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, the General Health Questionnaire, the Family Support Scales, and the SF-36 Health Status Questionnaire. Levels of psychiatric morbidity were high in the group experiencing domestic violence (35.7% in children and 21.9% in mothers) and higher still in those who were victims of neighborhood violence (52.2% in children and 50% in mothers). Levels of social support were found to be an important factor, particularly in relation to professional support and support from other family members, as they predicted both child and maternal psychopathology. Mental health interventions for victims of domestic and neighborhood violence should be integrated with community programs of social reintegration. Mental health professionals should work in close collaboration with Housing Departments, Social Services, Education, and the Police (authors).

Order #: 6013

Authors: Wagner, J.D., Menke, E.M., Ciccone, J.K.

Title: What Is Known About the Health of Rural Homeless Families?

Source: Public Health Nursing 12(6): 400-408, 1995. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: The authors explain that families represent the fastest-growing subgroup of the homeless population. Most of the research has focused on urban homeless families and not on rural homeless families. This article describes a study in which the characteristics and health of rural homeless families in Ohio was examined. The majority of mothers perceived themselves and their children as having no physical health problems. Results show that 52% of the children under six years of age had Denver Developmental Screening Test (DDST) scores that indicated they might have developmental lags and 15 of the children over four years of age had scores that indicated they might have behavioral problems. The reported use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes was high for this group of mothers. Strategies are included that nurses can use in working with rural homeless families (authors).

Order #: 7966

Authors: Wasson, R.R., Hill, R.P.

Title: The Process of Becoming Homeless: An Investigation of Female-Headed Families Living in Poverty.

Source: Journal of Consumer Affairs 32(2): 320-342, 1998. (Journal Article: 23 pages)

Abstract: This article investigates the process of going from housed to homeless by female-headed families living in poverty. Data from a Human Resources Administration of New York City study were analyzed to determine how female-headed families often become homeless. Homelessness was modeled by the authors as a three-state process in which families move between primary residency in their own homes (residence), to doubling-up in other families' homes (doubling-up), and finally to homeless shelters. The most important factors for families in residence were rent/income variables, while the most important factors for families doubling-up pertain to sharing difficulties. The authors discuss the implications for public policy.

Order #: 10074

Authors: Watlov Phillips, S., Whyte, H.

Title: Reform Welfare Reform: Families Still Poor and Experiencing Homelessness.

Source: Shelterforce 118: 22-23, 2001. (Journal Article: 2 pages)

Abstract: In 2002, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) will be up for reauthorization. In preparation for the debate surrounding it, a report has been released entitled "Welfare to What? Part II: Laying the Groundwork for the 2002 Congressional TANF Reauthorization Debate." The report provides an overview of problems that continue to affect low-income families' stability, economic viability, health, and well being. It covers employment and wages, housing and homelessness, education and job skills, loss of income, transportation, health and childcare, domestic violence, income supports, and privatization of services. This article summarizes and discusses the key recommendations of this report. Sections discussed include "Give Reform Time to Work", "Support Work", "Support Education for Better Work", and "Reward Work".

Families and Children

Order #: 13214

Authors: Wehler, C., Weintreb, L., Huntington, N., Scott, R., Hosmer, D., Fletcher, K., Goldberg, R., Gundersen, C.

Title: **Risk and Protective Factors for Adult and Child Hunger Among Low-Income Housed and Homeless Female-Headed Families.**

Source: American Journal of Public Health 94(1): 109-115, 2004. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the authors sought to identify factors associated with adult or child hunger. Mothers who were low-income housed and homeless were interviewed about socioeconomic, psychosocial, health, and food sufficiency information. Multinomial logistic regression produced models predicting adult or child hunger. According to the article, predictors of adult hunger included mothers' childhood sexual molestation and current parenting difficulties, or "hassles." The authors assert that risk factors for child hunger included mothers' childhood sexual molestation, housing subsidies, brief local residence, having more or older children, and substandard housing. This study found that the odds of hunger, although affected by resource constraints in low-income female-headed families, were also worsened by mothers' poor physical and mental health. Eliminating hunger thus may require broader interventions than food programs (authors).

Order #: 12795

Authors: Weinreb, J.

Title: **Housing Is Not Enough: Helping Homeless Families Achieve Self-Sufficiency.**

Source: Madison, WI: Policy Institute for Family Impact Seminars, 1999. (Report: 71 pages)

Abstract: This report focuses on families who are homeless. While certain issues affect all people who are homeless, several are of particular relevance to homeless families. From the myriad of pressing issues that surround the problem of homelessness, this report focuses on the following issues: families are more likely to become homeless because of a combination of factors ranging from economic hardship due to a layoff or lack of training to a mental health issue or recurring substance abuse habit; the problems that lead a family to homelessness often multiply and worsen for a period of time before the individuals and the family as a whole are able to regain self-sufficiency; housing assistance alone is not enough for families, most families require financial planning, substance abuse counseling, further education, parenting classes, mental health counseling, and treatment for chronic illnesses, among a host of others; and for homeless families to improve their circumstances, their children must be able to remain in school and receive necessary services, particularly to address their needs related to homelessness (author).

Available From: Policy Institute for Family Impact Seminars, 1300 Linden Drive, Room 130, Madison, WI 53706, (608) 263-2353, wallwild@facstaff.wisc.edu, www.uwex.edu/ces/familyimpact/reports/pin39.pdf

Order #: 2134

Authors: Weinreb, L. and Buckner, J.C.

Title: **Homeless Families: Program Responses and Public Policies.**

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 63(3): 400-409, 1993. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: After a brief review of legislation and policies on the federal, state and local levels, the authors examine significant problems in the current service delivery system for homeless families. Problems surrounding staffing, training and support are described. The effects of selective admission criteria, which may exclude the most difficult-to-serve, are considered. The authors recommend a comprehensive program response that emphasizes service-enriched housing, specialized approaches to meet the needs of homeless mothers, and preventive interventions (author).

Families and Children

Order #: 8322

Authors: Weinreb, L., Goldberg, R., Bassuk, E., Perloff, J.N.

Title: **Determinants of Health and Service Use Patterns in Homeless and Low-Income Housed Children.**

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics 102(3): 554-562, 1998. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the relationship of homelessness and other determinants to health status and service use patterns in 627 homeless and low-income housed children. The article is based on a case-control study of 293 homeless and 334 low-income housed children aged 3 months to 17 years and their mothers conducted in Worcester, Mass. Information was also collected about mothers' housing, history, income, education, emotional distress, and victimization history. The authors found that mothers of homeless children were more likely to report their children as being in fair or poor health compared with their housed counterparts. Homeless children were reported to experience a higher number of acute illness symptoms, including fever, ear infection, diarrhea, and asthma. Emergency department and outpatient medical visits were higher among the homeless group. Mothers' emotional distress was independently associated with acute illness symptoms and frequent use of outpatient and emergency department settings.

Available From: National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton Centre, MA 02159, (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org.

Order #: 3384

Authors: Weinreb, L., Rossi, P.H.

Title: **The American Homeless Family Shelter 'System.'**

Source: Social Service Review March: 86-107, 1995 (Journal Article: 22 pages)

Abstract: A significant increase in homelessness among families during the past decade has led to the establishment of an extensive family shelter system. Because the number of shelters has grown so quickly, there is little systematic information that describes them. In this study, the authors examine general characteristics, services offered, and common practices of 646 family shelters across the United States. Data are drawn from a mail survey of family shelters conducted by a nonprofit organization devoted to research and action on homeless families. Analysis revealed that the system of family shelters is not a coordinated system but rather a diverse group of loosely connected programs, organized primarily by local sponsors. In addition findings indicated that shelter practices often exclude the neediest families (authors).

Order #: 13231

Authors: Weintreb, L., Wehler, C., Perloff, J., Scott, R., Hosmer, D., Sagor, L., Gundersen, C.

Title: **Hunger: Its Impact on Children's Health and Mental Health.**

Source: Pediatrics 11(4): 1-9, 2002. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This study examines the independent contribution of child hunger on children's physical and mental health and academic functioning, when controlling for a range of environmental, maternal, and child factors that have also been associated with poor outcomes among children. The authors collected comprehensive demographic, psychosocial, and health data in Worcester, Massachusetts, from homeless and low-income housed mothers and their preschool and school-aged children, who were also part of a larger unmatched case-control study of homelessness among female headed households. The authors assert that concerns over food insecurity for the entire family, adult hunger, and child hunger were prevalent among mothers who are homeless (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 2442

Authors: Weitzman, B., Berry, C.

Title: **Formerly Homeless Families and the Transition to Permanent Housing: High-Risk Families and the Role of Intensive Case Management Service.**

Source: New York, NY: Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, New York University, 1994. (Report: 36 pages)

Abstract: Based on a four-year effort to better understand the service needs of New York City's formerly homeless families, this report highlights the conditions faced by many families as they exit the emergency housing system and explores the potential of intensive case management services to help families cope with these conditions. The report describes an intensive case management program for formerly homeless families developed by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation in conjunction with Hunter College's Center for the Study of Family Policy. Key factors associated with successful exits from the shelter system, as well as those conditions associated with a rapid return to homelessness, are reviewed.

Available From: Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, New York University, 4 Washington Square North, New York, NY 10003, (212) 998-7400, www.nyu.edu/wagner.

Order #: 1032

Authors: Weitzman, B.C., Knickman, J.R. and Shinn, M.

Title: **Pathways to Homelessness Among New York City Families.**

Source: Journal of Social Issues 46(4): 125-140, 1990. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: This article uses survey data to identify three pathways followed by homeless families in the period before they requested emergency shelter. The analysis groups 482 New York City families who were new entrants to homelessness into those whose longest residence in the year prior to the shelter request was as primary tenants in their own living quarters (43% of the sample), those who lived with others last year but who had once been primary tenants for a year or more (13%), and those who had never had a stable place of their own (44%). The demographic, social, and housing characteristics of these three groups vary significantly, indicating that homeless families are not a monolithic and homogeneous population. Consequently, policies must be made specific to the needs of these families (authors).

Order #: 2026

Authors: Whitman, B.Y., Accardo, P. and Sprankel, J.M.

Title: **Homeless Families and Their Children: Health, Developmental, and Educational Needs.**

Source: In Jahiel, R.I. (ed.), Homelessness: A Prevention-Oriented Approach. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992. (Book Chapter: 15 pages)

Abstract: This chapter examines the causes and outcomes of homelessness within the broader framework of a social epidemiological perspective. The impact of homelessness on pregnant mothers, newborns and infants, preschoolers, and school-age children is discussed. The authors use knowledge of developmental needs and of the homeless situation to project the effects that homelessness may have on children. The chapter concludes with recommendations for changes that should be made to reduce homelessness among families (authors).

Families and Children

Order #: 12331

Authors: Wilkins, A.

Title: TANF and Disabled Parents.

Source: Denver, CO: Welfare Reform: State Choices on Welfare, 2003. (Newsletter: 11 pages)

Abstract: This newsletter provides information on the application and appeals process, SSI administrative process, employment barriers and policy development suggestions for disabled parents receiving TANF. The authors suggest that now that recipients with multiple barriers to work comprise a greater share of the TANF caseloads, it is increasingly important for states to develop programs designed to help those who are capable of work to move into jobs and to provide the necessary exemptions and program modifications for those who cannot reasonably be expected to work (author).

Available From: National Conference of State Legislatures, 7700 East First Place, Denver, CO 80230, (303) 364-7400, www.ncsl.org.

Order #: 7529

Authors: Wong, Y.I., Piliavin, I., Wright, B.R.E.

Title: Residential Transitions Among Homeless Families and Homeless Single Individuals: A Comparison Study.

Source: Journal of Social Service Research 24(1-2): 1-27, 1998. (Journal Article: 27 pages)

Abstract: Based on a three-wave panel study of a random sample of recently homeless adults in Alameda County, CA, this article compares the patterns of residential transitions between homeless and domiciled states among homeless women with children, single women, and single men. It examines the extent of utilization of resources and supports from work, income support programs, and informal social systems when initially homeless individuals were domiciled. The authors' analysis largely confirms previous research findings that homeless adults constitute a diverse population that experience a varying degree of deprivation of shelter and residential instability. Women with children were observed to exit homelessness at a faster rate, and to remain in subsequent domiciled facilities longer than were single homeless adults. The authors discuss the results and policy implications.

Order #: 8933

Authors: Yamaguchi, B.Y., Strawser, S., Higgins, K.

Title: Children Who Are Homeless: Implications for Educators.

Source: Intervention in School and Clinic 33(2): 90-97, 1997. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews the definition and demographics of the population of students who are homeless; effects of homelessness on developmental, psychological, behavioral, and academic growth; legal mandates regarding this group of students; and barriers to education. Families with children are the fastest growing group of homeless persons in the United States. Although children who are homeless may not consistently attend school, this topic is of concern to educators because these children have been reported to display academic and emotional problems and poor social skills. Recommendations are presented for fostering success in the classroom for these homeless students.

Order #: 8029

Authors: Youngblade, L.M., Mulvihill, B.A.

Title: Individual Differences in Homeless Preschoolers' Social Behavior.

Source: Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology 19(4): 593-614, 1998. (Journal Article: 22 pages)

Abstract: This article investigates correlates of individual differences in homeless preschoolers' social behavior upon entry into a childcare setting. Forty nine (34 boys, 15 girls) three- to five-year olds from homeless families participated. Correlational analyses demonstrated individual differences in developmental status based, in part, on differences in homelessness. Results of correlational and regression analyses showed that significant variance in the child's social behavior was accounted for by measures of the child's temperament, developmental status, relationship with his/her parent and/or sibling, parental characteristic, and indices of homelessness (e.g., length of time homeless, length of time in shelter). In particular, indices of homelessness predicted the child's social behavior above and beyond the more typical individual difference variables. The authors discuss the findings in terms of the effect of homelessness on the child's developmental and social experience (authors).

Order #: 3162

Authors: Ziesemer, C., Marcous, L., Marwell, B.E.

Title: Homeless Children: Are They Different from Other Low-Income Children?

Source: Social Work 39(6): 658-668, 1994. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This study examines the differences in academic performance, adaptive functioning, and problem behaviors of 145 elementary school children who had experienced homelessness and a matched group of 142 children with low socioeconomic status. Comparisons revealed no significant differences between homeless and low-income children. However, the children's scores taken together differed substantially from the norm. These findings suggest that although homelessness is a stressful event in children's lives, long-term poverty may be a more appropriate marker of risk in children (authors).

Order #: 7977

Authors: Zima, B.T., Bussing, R., Bystritsky, M., Widawski, M.H., Belin, T.R., Benjamin, B.

Title: Psychosocial Stressors Among Sheltered Homeless Children: Relationship to Behavior Problems and Depressive Symptoms.

Source: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 69(1): 127-133, 1999. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article assess the level of exposure to severe psychological stressors among homeless children in emergency family shelters in Los Angeles County. The relationship between such exposure and child mental health problems was then investigated, along with the effects of adult family social support. Results showed that almost one-half (48%) of the children studied had been exposed to violence, and being a victim of violence was independently related to child behavior problems. Evidence was weak that social support from within the family moderated the impact of severe stressors on mental health problems. The authors discuss the implications of the findings.

Families and Children

Order #: 7448

Authors: Zima, B.T., Forness, S.R., Bussing, R., Benjamin, B.

Title: **Homeless Children in Emergency Shelters: Need for Prereferral Intervention and Potential Eligibility for Special Education.**

Source: Behavioral Disorders 23(2): 98-110, 1998. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: This article examines a study whose purpose was to describe the level of need for special education services for probable behavioral disorders, learning disabilities, and mental retardation among school-age homeless children living in shelters. From a county-wide sample of 18 emergency homeless shelters in Los Angeles, 118 homeless parents were interviewed, and 169 children were tested for behavioral disorders, learning disabilities, and mental retardation using standardized screening instruments. Forty-six percent of homeless children screened positive for at least one disability requiring special education services, with behavioral disorders being the most prominent (30%). The authors state that procedures to identify early need for special education services should be adapted to accommodate the transiency of school-age children living in homeless shelters.

Order #: 12985

Authors: Zlotnick, C., Robertson, M., Tam, T.

Title: **Substance Use and Separation of Homeless Mothers from Their Children.**

Source: Addictive Behaviors 28(8): 1373-1383, 2003. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This study examined whether homeless mothers with substance use problems were more likely to experience separations from their children and whether recent substance use had an impact on the family's ability to receive public entitlement income consistently over the 15-month study period. This study used an existing longitudinal data set consisting of a county-wide probability sample of 104 homeless women who had children under 18 years old. Only 29.1% of women had all their children with them throughout the 15-month study period. Mothers who had been separated from their children were more likely to have a current substance use disorder and to have been homeless for at least a year compared to other homeless mothers. Because many women with recent substance use had already had lost custody of their children, substance use contributed to loss of child custody among mothers who did not have substance use disorders (authors).

Order #: 7724

Authors: Zlotnik, C., Kronstadt, D., Klee, L.

Title: **Foster Care Children and Family Homelessness.**

Source: American Journal of Public Health 88(9): 1368-1370, 1998. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the association between family homelessness and children's placement in foster care. The prevalence of homelessness in a random sample of 195 young foster children was examined. Almost half of the birth parents of the foster children had experienced homelessness. Those children were more likely than other foster children to have siblings in foster care and to be placed with nonrelatives. An extremely high prevalence of family homelessness was found among children in foster care. Policy implications of the association between family homelessness and placement into foster care are discussed (authors).